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# Daily Report

# East Asia

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East Asia

*FBIS-EAS-93-203* *22 October 1993*

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## Japan

### GATT Chief Renews Call To Open Rice Market

*OW2210053193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0455 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—The chief of the world's trade watchdog on Friday [22 October] made a renewed call on Japan to open its rice market, stressing the December 15 deadline for global trade talks cannot be extended.

Peter Sutherland, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), also said he has heard nothing about the reported agreement on Japan's opening up of its rice market with a six-year moratorium on converting its import ban to tariffs.

Sutherland said at a press conference that Japan needs to make a decision toward accepting the comprehensive tariffication, referring to a GATT proposal to replace import restrictions on farm products with tariffs. He said Japan can continue to itself supply over 90 percent of its rice demand even if it accepts the tariffication scheme.

Sutherland said December 15 is the final deadline to conclude the long-stalled Uruguay Round of trade negotiations and there will be no further extension.

An agreement in the controversial agricultural talks is indispensable to end the round with success, he said.

News reports have said that Japan and the United States were negotiating to set a six-year moratorium on Japan's conversion of its rice import ban to tariffs, during which Japan would gradually open up its market to foreign rice. The Japanese Government has denied the reports.

### Stresses Need To End Round Talks

*OW2210064293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0611 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Failure to conclude the Uruguay Round trade talks by the December 15 deadline could lead to "a sort of collapse," GATT chief Peter Sutherland said in Tokyo on Friday [22 October]. Stressing the need to wrap up the seven-year-old trade round by then, Sutherland called on "brave politicians" to take a step to move forward the threatened negotiations, not to wait for others to make decisions.

He said a collapse would create inward-looking blocs, unilateralism, bilateralism, tensions, conflicts and the like, and would have a great influence on the world trade system. Since predictions of such consequences are widespread, Sutherland said he is demanding action rather than words from the leading nations in the talks, especially economic powers such as the European Community (EC), the United States and Japan.

Reiterating his call for Japan to end its ban on rice imports, he said he could not believe Japan would jeopardize the talks, because no other country in the world has a greater interest than Japan in their successful conclusion.

Asked about the possibility of extending the talks, being held under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Sutherland said, "a deadline is a deadline...I believe the deadline on this occasion is a real one." He urged Japan to make a political decision to replace its rice import ban with tariffs so as to push forward the talks.

Sutherland, the director general of GATT, told a news conference that Japanese politicians should fulfill positive roles by making decisions to accept the comprehensive tariffication scheme proposed by his predecessor, Arthur Dunkel. He ruled out agreement on a package excluding the issue of farm trade, saying, "I don't believe that feasible."

He said a "significant" number of the more than 100 countries involved in the negotiations have a vital interest in the talks because of arrangements in agriculture. Unless agriculture is included, such countries will not accept any compromise in other areas, he said.

Sutherland, who leaves Tokyo on Saturday after a four-day visit, urged Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa in a meeting Thursday to exercise leadership and replace Japan's rice import ban with tariffs to help conclude the trade round. Government officials said Hosokawa replied that his administration will continue making every effort to help wrap up the negotiations by the deadline.

### Supports Financial Services

*OW2210103493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii won recognition Friday [22 October] from world trade talks chief Peter Sutherland on Japan's contribution in global talks on financial services, a ministry official said.

Sutherland welcomed Japan's contribution to the Uruguay Round of multilateral talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the official said, briefing reporters on the 30-minute talks at the ministry.

Although both Fujii and Sutherland did not mention any specific issues, the official said the two seemed to be aware of concessions made only by Japan during four-way talks in Tokyo in July on financial services and industrial goods.

The GATT director general is in Tokyo as part of a trip to major nations to call for successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round.

Unlike earlier talks with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and other ministers, Sutherland did not press for Japan to open its rice market, the official said. But

the official said Sutherland was apparently referring to the rice issue when he asked Japan for its best efforts to achieve a breakthrough a few weeks before the deadline of the round. The deadline is December 15, with concerned nations submitting respective market-opening lists a month before.

### Urges Tokyo Lead in Uruguay Round

*OW2210112093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Global trade talks chief Peter Sutherland urged Japan on Friday [22 October] to take the lead in the negotiations because the United States and the European Community (EC) are stuck with their own problems, government officials said.

Instead of taking a wait-and-see attitude on opening its rice market to imports, Japan should make offers with conditions and help the talks move along smoothly, Sutherland told Japanese Trade Minister Hiroshi Kumagai, the officials said.

Sutherland, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and Kumagai reconfirmed their commitment to conclude the stalled Uruguay round negotiations on the December 15 deadline, they said.

Sutherland also told Kumagai he appreciated that many Japanese leaders he had met by Friday appeared to understand the benefits and importance of the round.

Kumagai said Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's government is seriously committed to bring a successful conclusion to the round.

Japan has taken initiatives in such areas as market access at quadrilateral talks because it supports the multilateral trade system and free trade, Kumagai told the GATT chief.

Kumagai said it May be a tough job to conclude the talks while the world economy is in a slump, but participating nations should cooperate to meet the deadline.

### Meets With Foreign Minister Hata

*OW2210114593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1132 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—The chief of the world's trade watchdog on Friday [22 October] called for a successful conclusion of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks, saying its failure would have a major impact on the international community, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Peter Sutherland, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), made the call in a meeting with Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata, the officials said.

Sutherland told Hata the failure of the talks would greatly influence the international community, both economically and politically, they said.

Hata was quoted as saying that rather than seeking 100 percent perfection, it is important to work together toward the solution, they said.

Sutherland said he acknowledges the difficulties Japan has, but called for accepting comprehensive tariffication.

Hata told Sutherland it is "extremely difficult" for Japan to accept the comprehensive tariffication, they said.

While urging Japan's initiative in the round, Sutherland also said he expects the United States to seriously tackle the Uruguay round despite domestic problems. Those problems include health care and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

He also urged concerted efforts by the European Community, the officials said.

After the meeting with Hata, Sutherland called on senior leaders of Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party) at party headquarters to seek support for his efforts to lead the Uruguay round to a successful conclusion. But the talks ended with no major breakthrough as the GATT chief and Shinseito executives remained as far apart as ever, Shinseito officials said.

While Sutherland sought Tokyo's acceptance of the tariffication formula, the Japanese politicians harped on their government's position of rejecting the opening of its rice market, the officials said.

The formula, proposed in December 1991 by then GATT chief Arthur Dunkel, calls for all nontariff barriers to agricultural imports, including Japan's ban on rice imports, to be converted into customs duties without exception.

Kozo Watanabe, a former international trade and industry minister under the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) government and a senior leader of Shinseito, said after the talks with Sutherland, "we only argued on different planes." Shinseito, headed by Hata, is a breakaway party from the LDP which was deprived of ruling power in August for the first time in 38 years.

### Tariff Negotiations With U.S. Continue

*OW2210123293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Japan plans to reject calls to replace its import ban on rice with tariffs, while agreeing to accept tariffication of more than 20 other farm products in the Uruguay round of global trade talks, government sources said Friday [22 October].

However, Japan will accept a minimum access proposal for the rice market, the sources told KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

The government is in final negotiations with the United States on details such as when to introduce tariffs for the items under consideration, moratorium periods and import quotas, they said.

The items include rice flour, wheat, flour, barley, rye, beans, peanuts, starch and milk products such as butter, cream, yogurt and powdered skim milk.

Even if all regulations for such products are replaced with tariffs, the sources said the government wants to remain the sole importer of some products, including butter, skim milk and wheat to ease the impact on domestic producers.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry has already started examining possible revisions of the foodstuff control law and other related laws, the sources said.

Accepting the minimum access proposal for rice—allowing at least 3 percent of domestic consumption for the initial year—does not require revisions of the foodstuff control law as long as the government is the importer.

But if imports of wheat are liberalized, the law will have to be changed, according to the sources.

Deregulating imports of milk products also requires changes in laws regarding maintenance of prices, they said.

Sources at the Farm Ministry, meanwhile, said it has decided on a tariff reduction of an average 36 percent for all agricultural products from the levels of 1986-1988, in line with the Uruguay Round. Japan will include the decision in a list it will submit by November 15, the sources said.

The ministry initially sought a reduction of about 30 percent but decided to meet the round's target.

### Keidanren Supports Rice Import Tariffication

*OW2210063693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—The chief of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on Friday [22 October] agreed with leaders of a powerful business organization on the need for Japan to open its rice market to pave the way for a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of world trade talks, organization officials said.

They said the agreement was reached at a meeting between GATT Director General Peter Sutherland and senior officials of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren). Sutherland stressed the need for Japan to accept a GATT proposal to replace a ban on rice imports with tariffs.

The rice issue is an important theme in the ongoing talks for freer world trade and its solution is vital for progress of the negotiations, Sutherland was quoted as saying.

The Keidanren leaders, including Sony Corp. Chairman Akio Morita, pointed out that the organization has favored the opening of the rice market, the officials said.

Sutherland explained that Japan's rice imports will account for only 10 percent of its total consumption six years after it accepts the tariffication, they said.

### Tokyo 'Displeased' by EC's Tariff Proposal

*OW2210125193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—A senior trade ministry official said Friday [22 October] that Japan is strongly displeased with a European Community (EC) proposal that would cut tariffs on mining and industrial products imported mostly from Japan by less than previously agreed.

Sozaburo Okamatsu, vice minister for international affairs, said the EC proposal was distributed in Geneva on Wednesday to countries involved in the Uruguay round trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

He said the proposal calls for a tariff cut of 27 percent for goods imported from Japan, instead of over 33 percent as agreed at a meeting in Montreal, Canada.

In case of tariff cuts on Japanese goods, conditions are attached on many items, Okamatsu said. In addition, he said no tariff cuts are offered for Japanese automobiles and electronics products. In contrast, Okamatsu said the EC's proposed tariff cuts for U.S. products amount to 44 percent.

### Tokyo Rejects Numerical Targets in Meeting

*OW2210104393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—The United States on Friday [22 October] urged "fundamental change" by Japan in opening its markets, but insisted it is not demanding that Tokyo meet numerical targets in current talks.

Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshevsky also said Japan has offered nothing to open what the U.S. calls a closed construction market, repeating that Washington will slap sanctions on Japan if there is no progress by month's end.

The U.S. will not cut Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's new government any slack in demanding that Japan open its rice and construction markets, she added.

"Japan's market does not operate like the markets of other industrial nations with respect to its receptivity to imports," Barshevsky told reporters after a week and a half of bilateral trade talks in Tokyo.

Japan's top trade negotiator, Sozaburo Okamatsu, repeated Japan's rejection of numerical targets, complaining that Washington tends to see any figures used in bilateral agreements as government promises.

Barshevsky denied that the U.S. has set numerical targets in the current talks under a trade framework initiated in July. "Japan has agreed to the application of qualitative and quantitative indicators which are objective in nature" to gauge progress on an agreement in the talks which aim at completion by the end of January, she said.

The issues are complex, the U.S. side has proposed an array of steps to "bring Japan in line" with its industrial peers, and the talks are still "in the very early stage yet," she said.

But as other U.S. trade officials have in recent days, Barchevsky pointed to foreign share of various markets in several countries to show that Japan is "not remotely" in the range of other leading nations.

In telecommunications equipment, she said, the import penetration in Japan is 5 percent, compared with an average 25 percent in other members of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial powers.

"Without fundamental change in Japan's interactions with its trading partners," global economic growth and the multilateral trading system are in danger, she said.

Okamatsu, vice minister of international trade and industry for international affairs, rejected as illogical any comparison of market shares in different countries, as their economies differ in demand and supply structures. For example, Japanese consumers demand smaller cars than U.S. buyers, while the supply side is affected by such factors as the existence of strong competitors and foreign "transplant" operations, he told a separate press conference.

Other countries are watching and if Japan agrees to targets, some European and Asian nations threaten to apply them also, he said.

Noting that candidate Clinton criticized President George Bush's trip to Tokyo to seek more Japanese buying of U.S. cars and parts, Okamatsu repeated Japan's call for a "cooperation approach" in which the focus is on the efforts each side makes.

Barchevsky agreed that market share should not be the focus, saying the U.S. has offered such numbers, as well as qualitative measures, as milestones in charting broader progress. She said the deregulations Washington wants are in line with calls by Hosokawa and the Trade Minister, Hiroshi Kumagai.

In the Tokyo talks, the U.S. laid out its "conceptual" plan for increasing access to Japan's markets through changes in "regulations, procedures and, in some cases, laws," with expectations of progress in three to four years, Barshevsky said.

The talks centered on the "priority areas" of government procurement, insurance and autos and auto parts, and included such sectors as telecommunications. Talks are to resume in Washington next month.

The two sides also discussed their long-running disputes on the rice and construction markets, which are outside the framework accord initiated by President Bill Clinton and then Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on July 10 in Tokyo.

Despite seven years of talks and two bilateral agreements, "access to the Japanese construction market has been and remains minimal," Barshevsky said. "The United States will take action on November 1" unless Japan can "come forward with a plan on the basis of proposals by the United States," she said.

And with global trade talks nearing a December 15 deadline, pressure is increasing on Japan to scrap its ban on rice imports and accept tariffs, to be gradually lowered, on its staple grain.

News reports in recent days have said Hosokawa's government has agreed in principle to such a scheme in secret talks with the U.S., although Japan officially denies the reports.

Barshevsky called completion of the talks, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), America's top trade priority.

## Hosokawa Moves To Avert Construction Sanctions

*OW2210062993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0551 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa told government ministers Friday [22 October] to take concrete steps to open Japan's construction market to avert looming sanctions from the United States. He told the cabinet he wanted "a resolute decision and cooperation" to forge basic policies this month and a detailed action plan early next year to broaden foreign access to public works construction contracts and make the process clearer, government officials said.

Washington is threatening punitive sanctions if no bilateral agreement emerges by the end of the month. And with fresh arrests in a burgeoning scandal of alleged political payoffs by leading Japanese general contractors, the prime minister urged bolder reforms, the officials said.

They did not offer further details on an agreement by senior government ministers the day before to hammer out such steps as opening to foreign contractors the bidding on prefectural government contracts and evaluating foreign contractors based on their work in their home countries.

Construction Minister Kozo Igarashi told U.S. Ambassador Walter Mondale on Thursday that Japan is trying

harder to open the market but that the reforms will not be as radical as the U.S. expects, ministry officials said.

Commerce Secretary Ron Brown told KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Wednesday he was optimistic the two sides could agree. His comments followed a complaint last week by a senior U.S. trade official, in Tokyo for bilateral talks, that Japan had offered nothing on the construction market issue.

## Tokyo Confirms Cancellation of Nuclear Dumping

*OW2210092693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Japan has officially confirmed that Russia canceled all preparations for dumping a second load of radioactive waste into the Sea of Japan, Foreign Ministry spokesman Terusuke Terada said Friday [22 October]. A Japanese consul general in Nakhodka confirmed the cancellation with a captain of the Russian Pacific Fleet's media center, Terada said.

The Russian Navy's chief of the general staff in Moscow ordered the fleet by telephone early Friday morning to halt all preparations for the second dumping, the captain was quoted as saying. The captain told the consul general the fleet stopped all preparations as instructed, Terada said.

On Sunday, the Russian Navy dumped about 900 tons of the liquid waste into the sea approximately 550 kilometers west of Japan. After strong protests from Japan, Russia informed Tokyo on Wednesday of its decision to abandon its plan for a second dumping.

## Plans On-Site Dumping Survey

*OW2210063193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Japan will conduct an on-the-spot investigation into the environmental effects of the Russian Navy's dumping last weekend of liquid radioactive waste in the Sea of Japan, Science and Technology Agency Chief Satsuki Eda said Friday [22 October].

Eda told the House of Representatives' Committee on Science and Technology that Japan will carry out the investigation independently of a joint survey with Russia agreed upon during Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Japan earlier this month. A Foreign Ministry official told the committee that the ministry has informed Moscow of Japan's independent survey plan.

Tokyo conducted surveys on Russian nuclear dumping in April and May in the Sea of Japan outside Russia's 200-mile economic waters. This time, a Japanese research vessel will enter Russia's 200-mile zone, officials said.

## Russian Minister: Dumping 'Financial Problem'

*OW2210120593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Russian Minister of Atomic Energy V.N. Mikhailov said Friday [22 October] the disposal of radioactive waste from Russia's nuclear-powered submarines is a financial problem.

Mikhailov made the remark to the director general of the Science and Technology Agency, Satsuki Eda, after arriving in Japan the same day, agency officials said.

He was quoted as telling Eda that Japan could solve the problem by purchasing uranium from Russia's dismantled nuclear weapons.

Mikhailov is in Japan to attend a symposium on safety in the nuclear power industry, organized by Japan's Atomic Energy Commission.

On Sunday, the Russian Navy dumped some 900 tons of liquid radioactive waste in the sea of Japan about 550 kilometers west of Hokkaido, prompting a diplomatic protest from the Japanese Government.

Russia subsequently announced that it will temporarily suspend any further dumping.

Eda specially requested the meeting to discuss the issue.

Elsewhere, in Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture on the Japan Sea coast, Russian Parliamentarian Lev Aleksandrovich told a symposium that he opposes Russia's dumping of radioactive nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan.

Aleksandrovich, a member of the reformist Democratic Russia Movement, told the symposium on Russo-Japanese relations and the Japan sea basin that "like the Japanese," he feels "angered" over the dumping. He said government ministries and agencies in Russia are acting arbitrarily while engaging in a power struggle.

Aleksandrovich said the dumping, although now temporarily suspended, was probably the action of "people who do not understand the relationship between Japan and Russia. Russo-Japanese cooperation is necessary if the dumping is to be stopped," he said.

## Hosokawa, PRC's Li Peng Exchange Messages

*OW2210132793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1315 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—On the eve of the 15th anniversary of the signing of a Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty, the leaders of the two nations Friday [22 October] lauded the significance of the pact and hoped for even better ties.

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and Chinese Premier Li Peng exchanged messages in celebration of the

anniversary and said the accord played a role in laying the foundation of their friendly relations, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Hosokawa said in his letter to Li that a visit by Chinese Communist Party Chief Jiang Zemin to Japan in April 1992 and one by the Japanese emperor and empress to China in October the same year "marked the opening of a new era."

The two trips took place in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the normalization of Tokyo-Beijing ties.

The Japanese leader also called for active contributions by the two countries toward global peace.

Meanwhile, Li praised the strides made in a number of fields since the 1978 treaty, saying it "has not only benefited the two countries but contributed to the peace, stability and prosperity in the region and the world. As demonstrated, the principles stipulated in (the treaty) bear an important, realistic and leading significance in maintaining and promoting long-range stability and development in ties," he said.

Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen also exchanged messages.

## Asian Training Camp for Peacekeepers Proposed

*OW2210085893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0837 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—UN Undersecretary General Yasushi Akashi proposed Friday [22 October] the establishment of a regional training camp for personnel to prepare for participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations, government officials said.

Akashi, in a meeting with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, also proposed setting up a depot somewhere in Asia for the storage of materials to be used in peacekeeping operations, the officials said.

Hosokawa replied merely that he registered the request, officials said.

Akashi, who led the recently concluded UN peacekeeping operations in Cambodia, told Hosokawa he understood Japan faces legal and other constraints in participating in UN operations of the nature of that are now underway in Somalia. But he urged Japan to do its utmost within the constraints of its constitution with regard to contributing personnel to other types of peacekeeping operations that emerge in the future.

Officials said Akashi briefed Hosokawa on plans to set up a UN Liaison Office in Cambodia to deal with such matters as coordination of reconstruction assistance, removal of mines, and protection of human rights.

On Tuesday, Akashi told reporters he desires to see Japan eventually contribute infantry units for peacekeeping operations.

He said it will "not be tolerated" if Japan confines its peacekeeping activities to within the bounds of its recent contribution to the UN operation in Cambodia.

Later in the day, Akashi met Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata for about 20 minutes, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Hata greatly praised Akashi for his efforts in successfully concluding the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) activities, saying many people from around the world highly evaluated Akashi's work when he attended the UN General Assembly in New York last month, the officials said.

Hata especially gave high marks to Akashi's creation of a radio network in Cambodia to promote democracy, they said.

## Idea of Banning Political Donations Reiterated

*OW2210051193 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1033 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Announcer-read report over video, from the "NHK News 7" program]

[Text] At a session of the House of Representatives' Special Committee on Political Reform [SCPR] today, Political Reform Minister Sadao Yamahaha reiterated plans to ban corporate political donations to individual politicians. He said banning such contributions was an inevitable part of plans to cut back generally on political donations from companies and other organizations, even if it affected independent members of local assemblies.

Referring during the session to the government's bills which allow donations to political parties but ban all other donations, Toshitsugu Saito, a member of the opposition Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], said that if donations to individual politicians were banned, independent members of local assemblies would find it difficult to continue their political activities as they did not have the financial support of any political party. He said the government should give due consideration to such assembly members.

In response, Yamahana said the ban would drastically reduce total political contributions by companies and other organizations. He said this is what the government should do. He admitted the ban would be painful to members of local assemblies. Yamahana asked them to cooperate.

Mitsuo Higashinaka, a member of the Japan Communist Party, noted that the government's bills do not set a limit on how many local chapters political parties can have, or to what extent their local chapters can obtain political donations. He asked if this oversight ran counter to the government's declared wish to abolish political donations from companies and other organizations.

Yamahana said the government essentially opposed the idea of interfering with the freedom of political activities by parties. However, the sense of responsibility of political parties would come into question if they set up numerous local chapters to accept political donations.

At a meeting of SCPR executives held today, the coalition parties and the opposition LDP agreed to hear the views of scholars and representatives of labor organizations on 2 November.

## Ex-Health Minister Acknowledges Kajima Donation

*OW2210112893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Former Health and Welfare Minister Shimichiro Shimojo said Friday [22 October] his research firm received 50 million yen from scandal-tainted general contractor Kajima Corp. but denied a report that the money was a back-door contribution.

Shimojo, a Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) legislator in the House of Councillors, told reporters that a Tokyo-based economic research institute, for which he serves as managing director, received 50 million yen from the builder over two years from 1990 to help ease its financial difficulties.

The nation's leading daily, the ASAHI SHIMBUN, said in its Friday edition that Kajima gave Shimojo the 50 million yen as a token of gratitude for his treatment in awarding the builder an order on the construction of a golf course in Yamanashi Prefecture. His secretary is a board member of a company that built the golf course, the paper said.

Shimojo said he did not know of the secretary's relations with the golf firm until the newspaper report and squarely denied Kajima consulted him about the golf course construction as reported.

"I gave Kajima a receipt for the money formally and there is nothing to be ashamed of. I will lodge a protest with the daily on the matter immediately," he said.

On Thursday, prosecutors arrested two senior Kajima officials for allegedly giving 10 million yen to disgraced former Sendai Mayor Toru Ishii, 67, to win orders on public works projects in the major city in northern Japan. The arrests are part of prosecutors' tenacious pursuit of a series of money scandals between local politicians and leading contractors, which has so far entrapped over 20 people including four local government chiefs since late June.

Shimojo, 73, who is in his third term as a member of the less powerful upper chamber of the bicameral parliament, assumed the post of the health and welfare minister from December 29, 1990 to November 5, 1991 under then Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

## EPA Official on Economic Recovery Expectation

*OW2210074893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0646 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Japan's economy is still "crawling along the bottom" but signs of recovery could be seen in the current fiscal year that ends on March 31, 1994, a top government economist said Friday [22 October].

Tsutomu Tanaka, vice minister at the Economic Planning Agency [EPA], said some uncertain factors are affecting the economic recovery, but noted that there could be signs of a recovery with the current fiscal year, even if such factors are taken into account. "The situation is such that conditions for economic recovery are being formed gradually," Tanaka told reporters at the Japan National Press club.

Tanaka said uncertain factors include corporate moves to slash jobs and their possible impact on consumer spending and the outlook for the yen-dollar rate.

Tanaka said "a key to economic recovery" will be whether moves by some corporations to reduce their work forces will have a negative impact on consumer sentiment.

Tanaka made the remarks as some major corporations turn to cutting jobs as a way to survive the lingering economic slump.

As for the yen's exchange rate against the dollar, Tanaka noted that it should be brought in line with economic fundamentals, but he did not say what level is desirable.

The yen's value has surged nearly 20 percent against the dollar since early this year, casting a cloud over earnings at Japanese corporations that depend heavily on exports. The stronger yen makes their products expensive abroad.

Referring to the ongoing debate on an income tax cut, Tanaka said the impact of such a tax reduction on economic activity would be limited, but added that its impact could be significant if carried out in a timely manner.

A government advisory panel on taxation is now considering sweeping tax reforms and is widely expected to propose an income tax cut as a way to stimulate the economy. The cut would be approved on condition that the tax revenue to be lost would be covered by an increase in the consumption tax in the future.

"If an income tax cut is implemented when consumers are going to loosen their purse strings, its impact will be large," he said. But Tanaka noted that such an effect could be offset if the consumption tax is raised later when the economy is still in the doldrums.

## EPA Head Links Yen's Rise to German Rate Cut

*OW2210034793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0248 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Economic Planning Agency Director General Manae Kubota on Friday [22 October] welcomed the yen's easing against the dollar, saying it would help Japan's export industry, hard hit by the sharp appreciation of the Japanese currency.

Kubota, speaking at a regular press conference after the morning cabinet meeting, said the yen's drop was probably triggered by the German official discount rate reduction overnight. But she said it would not influence the government's initiative to pass on the benefits of the stronger yen to consumers, such as the decision to lower gas and electricity charges.

The yen was trading around 125 yen early this year before it started climbing against major currencies, and was being traded around 108.27 yen to the dollar at 10:30 A.M. Friday in Tokyo, down 0.47 yen from Thursday's close.

## Hosokawa Reportedly Decides on Income Tax Cut

*OW2110234393 Tokyo KYODO in English 2301 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa has decided to reduce Japanese income tax by 5 trillion yen beginning next January in a bid to stimulate the ailing economy, the ASAHI SHIMBUN reported Friday [22 October]. The newspaper said in a front-page story the measure will be incorporated in his cabinet fiscal 1994 budget draft, to be compiled later this year.

The cabinet plans to issue "bridge" deficit-financing bonds to cover revenue shortfalls as a result of the huge tax cut but, in a long-term step, will raise the consumption tax as early as spring 1995, it said.

The Tax Commission, an advisory panel to Hosokawa, in mid-November is to officially recommend the 5 trillion yen in cuts in income and residence taxes along with a hike of the consumption tax to 7 percent from the present 3 percent.

## Finance Minister Denies Report

*OW2210022493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0210 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii on Friday [22 October] welcomed Germany's overnight credit-easing but said it would have no immediate impact on Japan's monetary policy nor would it seriously affect exchange rate trends.

Speaking at a regular press conference after the morning cabinet meeting, Fujii also denied a news report that Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa has decided on a 5 trillion yen income and residence tax cut.

He also brushed aside reported concerns over a double-dip recession in Japan.

The cut in two key interest rates by the German Bundesbank on Thursday, he said, is "part of a recent credit-easing stage, and I hope it will be a plus to the European economy." The German central bank cut the official discount rate by 0.5 percentage point to 5.75 percent and its Lombard rate by the same amount to 6.75 percent.

While noting that monetary policy is in the hands of the Bank of Japan, Fujii said he did not expect another Japanese official discount rate cut because the key rate had been reduced to a record low of 1.75 percent just recently. He described the yen's fall to the 108-yen-level against the dollar as "a technical stage," indicating the German move had no major impact on currency rates.

Fujii said Hosokawa is waiting to see a report to be submitted by the Tax Commission in mid-November and that no decision has yet been made on the tax cut. But he stressed that prime minister will "respect the report as he has already pledged, and I will do so too."

Fujii reiterated his opposition to implementing an income tax cut as early as possible. A tax cut should be considered as part of the overall tax reform and not for immediate economic ends, and he did not think the prime minister has asked the panel to consider such measures, Fujii said.

Referring to continued decline in industrial demand for electric power, Fujii said, "The economy is indeed still stagnating at the bottom but is not moving toward a double-dip recession."

A top executive of the electric power industry expressed worries over a double-dip recession during a press conference after announcing lackluster industrial demand for electricity for the first six months of fiscal 1993.

But Fujii said, "I'm not optimistic." He also dismissed possible adverse effects on the economy from the spreading bribery scandals involving large construction companies, citing the steady progress in overall contracting of public works although some impact is seen for major general contractors.

The Finance Ministry, he said, will support Hosokawa's decision at the cabinet meeting to introduce an open bidding system for the government's public works.

## Panel Asked for Fair, Transparent Tax System

*OW2210111693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Experts and business leaders called on the government's advisory panel Friday [22 October] to maintain fairness and transparency in the consumption tax system if it decides to hike the tax, top panel members said.

A special committee of the Tax Commission, now discussing tax reform, held a hearing with eight experts and business leaders on the consumption tax system.

Kan Kato, head of the committee, said, "they saw no problem with the current system," but were rather worried about losing "consumer trust" by introducing such changes as multiple tax rates and complicated exemption schemes.

Such changes would also be a heavy burden for companies forced to change their procedures, and one of the business leaders expressed opposition to the basic idea of hiking the consumption tax amid the economic slump, the members said.

Kato interpreted the business leaders' comments as complying with the panel's intention not to use tax reform, which is to include both an income tax cut and a consumption tax hike, as an immediate measure to shore up the economy. "We must avoid any reform that could discourage consumers," Kato said, stressing that the current sluggish consumption stems asset deflation.

Most other experts and business leaders also called for a consumption tax hike in a later round of tax reform and for a phased increase, the members said.

Meanwhile, Kato denied any knowledge of a reported decision by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa to cut income and residential taxes by 5 trillion yen in advance of a consumption tax hike. He confirmed that the committee's interim report will be issued on November 16, three days ahead of the original schedule.

The panel will conduct hearings at five major cities from November 24, he said.

## North Korea

### South Urged Not To Take Nuclear Issue to UN

*SK2210054893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—South Korean ruler Kim Yong-sam in a talk with Japanese media representatives Wednesday babbled that "if the nuclear problem of the North is not solved finally, an international measure of sanctions against it by the United Nations and other bodies is inevitable," according to an NHK report.

Earlier on October 19, South Korean "Foreign Minister" Han Sung-chu, slandering the North, cried that "the problem of the North must be laid before the U.N. Security Council."

The talk of the South Korean authorities about the North's non-compliance with "negotiation on inspection" is a far-fetched argument intended to invent one more pretext to harm and stifle the North.

The negotiation between the DPRK and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is making no smooth progress because the IAEA is playing into the hands of some political charlatans against us, abandoning impartiality, objectivity and neutrality, the life and soul of its activity.

The South Korean authorities, feigning ignorance of this, are crying for bringing the "nuclear problem" of the North to the United Nations. This clearly shows that they do not have the least intention to settle the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula, but are framing criminal plots to destroy the north with the help of outside forces.

Facts prove that the nuclear problem of the Korean peninsula can be solved only through dialogue and negotiation between the DPRK and the United States.

The South Korean authorities must discard the foolish dream of isolating and stifling the North with international "sanctions" and pressure by laying its "nuclear problem" before the United Nations and stop at once the wrong moves to put a spoke in the wheel of the DPRK-USA talks.

### Russia Advised 'To Mind Its Own Business'

*SK2210055693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0533 GMT 22 Oct 93*

["Russia Must Not Talk at Random About DPRK's "Nuclear Problem" but Act With Discretion"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today answered a question of KCNA about the joining of the Russian Federation in the machinations of Japan taking issue with the fictitious "nuclear problem" of the DPRK.

The spokesman said:

According to a report, President of the Russian Federation, Yeltsin, visiting Japan and Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa at their talks some time ago "expressed concern" over what they called potential nuclear danger caused" by the DPRK and demanded that the DPRK "retain its qualification of membership of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT)".

The Russian foreign minister accompanying the president, repeating the words of the Japanese side, cried that "Russia would not allow any state to withdraw from the nuclear non-proliferation system" and that the DPRK "should completely revoke the decision to withdraw from the NPT and discharge its obligations to the International Atomic Energy Agency and implement the joint declaration on the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula."

To become a member of an international treaty and agreement or to withdraw from them is a matter pertaining to the sovereignty of each country.

Nevertheless, Japan and Russia are trying to force the DPRK to remain a member state of the NPT. This is the height of impudence beyond the elementary common sense.

Moreover, it is ridiculous of the Russian Federation to talk about the "nuclear problem" of the DPRK, while failing to properly control the nuclear weapons of the former Soviet Union.

The Russian Federation has become the target of strong protest and denunciation by the coastal countries for its creation of the danger of radioactive damages through a random dumping of nuclear wastes in the East Sea [Sea of Japan] of Korea. For it to talk this or that about the "nuclear problem" of the DPRK is unbecoming to it and this cannot be considered otherwise than an act devoid of sound thinking in any respect.

And nobody had given the Russian foreign minister the right to allow or not allow any independent state to withdraw from an international treaty or agreement.

He attempted to admonish the DPRK, arguing that acceptance of an international inspection agreed with its interests. But, without such instruction, we know better what is in our interest. So, Russia would be well advised to mind its own business, not worried about other country's affairs.

It has become all the clearer today that the DPRK-U.S. talks is the basic way of solving the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula. Nevertheless, ignoring this, they cried for "international nuclear inspection" and "fulfilment of obligations under the treaty". This discloses to the world that they are pursuing some insidious and dirty aim.

After the Russian president's visit, the Japanese authority brought forward the DPRK's "nuclear problem" again. He sought in this to justify Japan's nuclear armament.

Today when the world is deeply worried over the ever growing danger of Japan's conversion into a military power and nuclear armament, the Russian Federation is keeping mum and turning a blind eye to this. This fact shows that it is clinging to the unwarrantable double standard in the problem of nuclear non- proliferation.

The Russian Federation must not curry favor with others and join them in slandering another country but behave with discretion, looking straight at the trend of the times.

## IAEA's Authority Said 'Seriously Impaired'

*SK2210103093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 22 Oct 93*

["NODONG SINMUN Exposes Moves of Impure Quarters of IAEA"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—The impure quarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] staged the drama of "conveying a letter" and adopted an unreasonable "resolution" against the DPRK at the 37th regular general assembly of the IAEA. This was an international political intrigue intended to do harm to the DPRK.

NODONG SINMUN says this in a by lined article today.

The IAEA, it notes, has been reduced to a tool of political intrigue to encroach upon the sovereignty of its specific member state, departing from its intrinsic mission and function, under the manipulation and plot of some dishonest officials.

Some officials of the IAEA Secretariat use the agency as a tool of infringing upon the sovereignty of the DPRK. This is an act totally contradictory to the mission and object of the agency and the basic purport of the agency's inspection.

By acting contrary to the aim of the agency and basic purport of its inspection, some officials of its secretariat have seriously damaged the authority of the dignified international organisation and left indelible blot and shame on the agency by creating the impression among the world people that it has been reduced to a prejudiced tool representing the interests of the Western forces. This became crystal clear when the agency, far from conducting the inspection of the DPRK's nuclear sites as a technical and practical undertaking in keeping with the requirements of its function, resorted to insidious political acts, suspecting the DPRK at the instigation of the Western forces from the beginning. Such partiality of the agency reached the climax when it adopted an unreasonable "resolution" at the 37th General Assembly of the IAEA, even staging the drama of "conveying a letter" abusing the name of the UN secretary-general.

Facts prove that the agency is playing the role of a henchman and a shock brigade of the Western forces in the attempt to isolate and stifle our socialist system.

The authority of the agency has been seriously impaired by such insincere act of some officials of its secretariat. By their own act, they fully revealed the fatal limitation and partiality of the agency in dealing with the nuclear problem of the Korean peninsula and proved that the best way of solving the "nuclear problem" of the Korean peninsula is the DPRK-U.S. talks, the negotiation between the parties concerned.

## North Denounces ROK Military 'Provocations'

*SK2210082693 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1155 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "Deliberate Military Provocation"]

[Text] The South Korean warmongers have repeatedly conducted provocative acts in areas around the Military Demarcation Line [MDL]. As has been reported, the South Korea puppets perpetrated a grave military provocation by illegally dragging a tank into an area within the DMZ southeast of Ipo-ri, Kumgang County in the eastern front on 20 October. Also they recently mobilized and deployed its large-scale armed forces in an area near the DMZ and eagerly conducted fire games in the gunsmoke.

On 19 October, after occupying battle positions in every corner of the DMZ, the puppet army fired tank guns, anti-aircraft guns, anti-aircraft machine guns, and automatic rifles and staged a night attack operation against the North under the light of a flare bomb. They also mobilized armed and transport helicopters in formations and madly ran airborne operations and held a surprise attack exercise against the North.

All this is certainly a deliberate, planned military provocation aimed at aggravating the situation. If not, how on earth can they openly drag a tank into the DMZ in broad daylight, violating the Armistice Agreement wildly, and frantically conduct a war exercise in an area with the MDL dividing the armed forces of both sides in sharp confrontation?

As everyone knows, working-level contacts between the North and the South are being held for an exchange of special envoys of both sides' top authorities amid national expectation and interest. In order to discuss and resolve pending issues between the North and the South, including the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, in accordance with national interests through an early exchange of special envoys of both sides' top authorities, acts harming the atmosphere for dialogue must not be committed.

The South Korean authorities, however, are still maneuvering to intensify tensions even after unavoidably holding working-level contacts to discuss the envoy exchange issue. Judging from the infiltration of their spy ship into our waters of the West Sea in September and their plans to stage the Eagle war exercise from late October until early November for which they are now accelerating preparations, we can clearly see this situation.

The history of North-South relations shows that whenever our sincere effort made new progress in North-South relations, the South Korean rulers fabricated anti-North schemes or put the brakes on progress by staging military provocations, which cannot coincide with dialogue, thus complicating the situation. Only recently, for example, they conducted the Team Spirit joint military exercise this year, thus aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula and completely blocking the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearization from being implemented. They also announced their plan for a large-scale war exercise in August, when the issue of resuming dialogue was put on the order of the day, and staged the Ulchi Focus Lens exercise in succession, thus hindering the dialogue.

The South Korean rulers aggravate the situation deliberately by repeatedly staging provocative war exercises against the North with the hidden purpose of impeding North-South dialogue and disturbing DPRK-U.S. talks with obstruction of dialogue as a pretext. It is no accident that they are trying to avoid expressing its position toward our principled proposal that the South neither conducts any kind of nuclear war exercise against fellow countrymen nor pursues the international cooperation system regarding the nuclear issue.

South Korea's rulers seek confrontation and war, not alleviation of tension and peaceful reunification through dialogue. They deserve to be called civilian warmongers. They, however, should not act rashly and thoughtlessly. If the present South Korean regime is now trying to get something from confrontation and military adventures as South Korean military dictatorial regimes did in the past, their calculations are wrong. The South Korean puppets must look straight at our revolutionary will, reject any kind of provocation, and behave themselves indiscreetly.

## Daily Warns Against Japan's Military Buildup

*SK2210055393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 22 Oct 93*

["Sharpening Sword for Reinvasion"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—Japan must draw a lesson from the history of its defeat and behave properly, says NODONG SINMUN today.

Commenting on the projected formation of the "Society for the Study of Asian Security" in Japan with former general directors of the defence agency and other military officials, the analyst notes:

At a time when the moves to embellish the militarist past and revive militarism have become all the more undisguised in Japan, those who had played the role of the helmsmen in the militarization of Japan in the past intended to form a "study society" under the cloak of "Asian security." This is not a casual coincidence.

They intend to go ahead with arms buildup and overseas aggression under the pretext of "ensuring security" to back the dangerous moves of the Japanese reactionaries to realise their old dream of "the greater east Asia coprosperity sphere."

They said the "society would examine the threat of nuclear development of the DPRK." This only indicates that it represents the interests of the Japanese reactionaries in accelerating nuclear armament.

Japan's moves to arm itself with nuclear weapons are an actual factor of threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

If Japan truly want "the security of Asia," it must fully liquidate its past crimes in inflicting immeasurable sufferings upon the Korean people and other Asian people and stop sharpening the sword of reinvasion.

### Comment on ROK's Stand on DPRK-U.S. Talks

*SK2210062793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 22 Oct 93*

["False Propaganda Against Fellow Countrymen"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—The South Korean rulers clamoured about the North's fictitious "nuclear arms development" and "arms buildup" in the recently published "White Paper on 93-94 Defence" and, to give authenticity to it, are now making subsidized media redistribute the false information spread by France and Britain.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says this shows that they are persistently seeking "international cooperation system" and "international sanctions" against fellow countrymen.

The analyst continues:

As well known to the world, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has no nuclear weapons and it feels no need to make them. The nuclear threat actually existing on the Korean peninsula comes from the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea and from nuclear war exercises escalated by the South Korean rulers with outside forces against fellow countrymen.

For a peaceful solution of the nuclear problem on the peninsula, two rounds of talks were held between the DPRK and the United States and affirmative agreements were reached there for a fundamental settlement of the nuclear problem. The world considers that the nuclear problem on the peninsula must be solved through DPRK-U.S. talks.

Then, why are only the South Korean rulers getting frenzied in the "nuclear" campaign against the DPRK? They apparently seek to block the resumption of DPRK-U.S. talks and thus obstruct a peaceful solution of the nuclear problem on the peninsula. This implies that they intend to keep nuclear weapons in South Korea, continue nuclear threat and unhesitatingly inflict nuclear holocaust upon the fellow countrymen.

A MINJU CHOSON analyst says the South Korean authorities' anti-DPRK campaign is a vicious act to intentionally lay an obstacle to the DPRK-U.S. talks, impede its progress and do harm to the DPRK which has made efforts for a fair solution of the Korean question.

### Kim Il-song Gives 'On-the-Spot' Guidance at Farms

*SK2110233193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song recently guided on the spot various cooperative farms such as the Chontae Cooperative Farm in Yonan County, the Kumsong Cooperative Farm in Paechon County and the June 3 Cooperative Farm in Onchon County.

He found himself on the fields, personally counted the number of the staiks per pyong (one pyong is six feet square) and the number of the ears per stalk, expressed deep satisfaction with rich crops this year and indicated ways of better farming.

Last year, he visited many cooperative farms, covering a distance of thousands of ri from Musan County, North Hamgyong Province, to Pyongyang, Nampo and Kaesong.

Always concerned for development of agriculture and the happiness of the people, he has visited thousands of rural villages and cooperative farms for on-the-spot guidance since the liberation of the country.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"The leader also presented the chuche method of farming by systematizing the experience of farmers, working among them, while giving on-the-spot guidance at many rural villages."

Through his on-the-spot guidance of the countryside, the great leader shapes the agricultural policy and indicates the orientation and ways of agricultural development and rural construction.

When he was working out the law on agrarian reform right after the liberation, he shared board and lodging with farmers in Kangdong County and other villages for three months. At the time of the cooperativization of agriculture after the ceasefire, he sat knee to knee with farmers on fields in Chunghwa County and guided them to show the superiority of cooperative economy.

The chuche method of farming and the new system of guidance of agriculture were also presented by the great leader by systematizing the experiences of farmers.

When he visited the Ipsok Cooperative Farm in Mundok County in September 1959, he told the officials of the farm that the reserve for high yield lies in scientific method of farming and taught them how to apply the method.

When he visited Ihyon-ri in January 1961, he unfolded a bright blueprint to build the village on socialist modern lines.

Treading muddy country roads and tidal flats and crossing steep mountains and hills in snowy and rainy days, he has turned once barren lands such as the Hwangju Kindung Plain, the Singye Miru Field, the Paektu Kaema Plateau and the tidal flats on the west coast into fertile lands.

One year, he spent his birthday with farmers in the suburbs of Pyongyang, instead of having a rest amid the blessings of all people.

Under the wise leadership of the respected leader President Kim Il-song who regards "believe in the people as in heaven" as the maxim in his life, the countryside of Korea has turned into a socialist modern countryside and gathers in bumper crops year after year.

### Kim Il-song's Greetings From Foreign Parties

*SK2210055193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from foreign party leaders on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Among them are National Chairman of the Workers' Party of Zaire Emile Kibala Bey a Nsien, President of the National Executive Committee of the Left Revolutionary Union of Peru Angel Castro Lavarello, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia Alvaro Vasquez Del Real, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama Ruben Dario Sousa, and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party Joao Amazonas.

In the messages they say the Workers' Party of Korea under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song built a socialist power, independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-reliant in national defence, by applying the chuche idea and thus brought about a dramatic turn in defending the dignity of the nation and carrying out the revolution and construction independently and creatively.

They wish President Kim Il-song a long life in good health.

### Kim Il-song Sends Thanks to Teachers, Pupils

*SK2210062693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song extended thanks to teachers and pupils of the Paekto Senior Middle School, Simuju City, teachers and researchers of the paleontology chair of the geography faculty of Kim Il-song University, the Pak Tae-chin's research organ and researchers of the Academy of Social Sciences that have made success in the unearthing and study of fossils of "Korean archaeopteryx".

Teachers and pupils unearthed fossils of archaeopteryx in the upper stratum of the masozoic jurassic period and researchers scientifically confirmed it.

The discovery of fossil of archaeopteryx as well as the discovery of fossil showing dianosaurian footsteps has made it clearer that higher land-inhibiting vertebrata came into being and developed systematically in our country and laid a paleontological foundation to scientifically clarify that human race came into being in our land.

President Kim Il-song named archaeopteryx which was alive about 150 million years ago "Korean archaeopteryx".

### Anniversary of Kim Chong-il Article Marked

*SK2210113593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—Seventeen years have passed since the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il published a historical work on steadfastly defending the political and ideological unity of the Workers' Party of Korea and its purity through generations on October 22, 1976.

The work clearly indicates theoretical and practical questions arising in carrying forward the revolutionary cause including the question of remaining loyal to the leader who pioneered the road of revolution and to his cause and the tasks and ways for properly solving the question of inheriting the leadership and firmly defending the party's political and ideological unity and its purity.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"To steadfastly defend the unity of our party achieved by the leader and further strengthen it through generations is, immediately, a struggle to successfully succeed his revolutionary cause and carry it to completion."

Noting that the unity of the party has been further consolidated on a new, higher stage and the might of the party and the revolutionary ranks has grown stronger than ever before in the course of carrying into practice the idea and theory propounded in the work, NODONG SINMUN says in a by-lined article, and continues:

The solidness of our party's unity finds expression in that it is a singlehearted unity around the illustrious leader and unity based on the same idea, the great chuche idea.

Today the whole party and the entire people are closely united around the dear leader in ideology and purpose on the basis of morality and obligation.

It is the unshakable will of the Korean people to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche under the guidance of the dear leader, entrusting their destiny entirely to him.

For the Korean people, Comrade Kim Chong-il is the illustrious leader who is leading the revolutionary cause of chuche to victory, taking upon himself whole responsibility for the destiny of the party and the revolution, the country and the people.

The words "the dear leader" by which all the Korean people call him with a feeling of intimacy reflect deep reverence for and trust in their leader. With unquestioned worship for him, they devote their all to the struggle for defending and glorifying the cause of Korean-style socialism, closely united around him, loudly singing the song of faith "No Motherland Without You."

Today our party and the revolutionary ranks are imbued with the chuche idea, the idea of our party.

It is the unswerving idea and will which have struck deep roots in the minds of the Korean people that when they fight closely united under the banner of the chuche idea, they can accomplish the socialist cause of chuche, the cause of our party.

The solidness of the unity of our party and the people finds another expression in that it is the moral and faithful unity based on blood ties between the leader and the people.

The leader bestows deep love and trust upon the people in the spirit of devoted service to them, while the latter remains loyal and devoted to the leader, holding him in high esteem as the benevolent father and teacher. This is the true appearance of the Korean society.

The Korean people are a proud people who have achieved the most solid singlehearted unity around the leader the like of which cannot be found anywhere else, stresses the paper.

## Red Cross Urges ICRC To Help Repatriate POW's

*SK2210113693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a letter to Christoph Swinaski, chief of the East Asia Office of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC], requesting an active cooperation in the repatriation to the North of old men Kim In-so and Ham Se-hwan who have been detained in South Korea till today since they were taken prisoners during the Korean war.

"Kim In-so and Ham Se-hwan, POWs who were taken prisoners by the South side, should have been sent back to the North at the time of the exchange of pows which took place right after the ceasefire in accordance with article 118 on the treatment of POWs of the Geneva convention of August 12, 1949," the letter said, and continued:

"They suffered in prisons for 30 odd years for the reason that they refused ideological conversion and, after they were released in 1989, they have been in the worst and hopeless conditions, old and ill, with no one to support them. And now they want to return at an early date to their native places where their families live".

Saying that it is a humanitarian issue and duty of the Red Cross men to realize their hope, the letter expressed the belief that the International Committee of the Red Cross will actively cooperate in the return of Kim in so and ham se hwan to the North where their families and relatives live.

## DFRF Delegation Leaves for Laos 21 Oct

*SK2210001893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] headed by Director of its Secretariat Yu Ho-jun left here Thursday for a visit to Laos.

The delegation was seen off at Pyongyang Railway Station by Presidium member of the DFRF Central Committee Yom Tae-jun.

## Paraguayan Party Delegation Ends Visit

*SK2110233993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party of Paraguay with Chairman Victor Sanchez Villagra as its head and General Secretary Ricardo Estigarribia as its member left here on October 21, concluding its seven-day visit to Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials concerned.

While staying in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae and went round various places of Pyongyang and local areas such as the tower of the chuche idea and the west sea barrage.

## South Korea

### DPRK, U.S. Contacts on Nuclear Issue Reported

*SK2210050593 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 Oct 93 p 1*

[By reporter Chong Hae-yong from Washington]

[Text] The United States and North Korea have reportedly been negotiating in an attempt to achieve a breakthrough in resolving the North Korean nuclear issue, as the deadline for resolving the issue—the end of October—is just around the corner. The two countries have reportedly been using all of their cards in hand during the negotiations.

Diplomatic sources said on 21 October that during a recent working-level contact in New York, North Korea and the United States discussed the possibility that the United States, on a temporary basis, would not conduct the Team Spirit exercise in 1994 in return for North Korea's acceptance of tentative inspections [imsi sachal] by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

The two sides have reportedly been negotiating mainly through contacts between Quinonez, official in charge of North Korean affairs at the U.S. State Department; and Ho Chong, deputy chief of the North Korean mission in the United Nations, and the level of this contact may be upgraded depending on its progress. North Korea has reportedly expressed its intention, through an unofficial channel, to accept the IAEA's tentative inspections. It also has reportedly demanded that, in return, the United States halt the Team Spirit exercise, reaffirm the principle of no preemptive use of nuclear weapons, explain the ROK-U.S.-Japanese cooperative system, and assist in North Korea's acquisition of light-water reactors.

The United States has reportedly been examining a plan to postpone the handling of the North Korean nuclear issue at the UN Security Council, scheduled for late October, if North Korea accepts the IAEA's tentative inspections. In view of the fact that the Team Spirit exercise is a ROK-U.S. joint exercise, the United States has reportedly examined a plan for the ROK Government to express its view on this issue at the 25 October North-South dialogue or on other occasion. The sources said: "Considering the presence of hard-line views in the ROK and the United States and the IAEA's hard-line stance, the U.S. Government has yet to decide on whether it would accept North Korea's proposal for IAEA technicians to visit North Korea on a limited basis."

However, the sources predicted that North Korea would very likely accept the IAEA's tentative inspections to avoid a catastrophe. The sources also predicted that if North Korea accepts tentative inspections, the third round of U.S.-North Korean talks could take place after the North-South talks to discuss the exchange of special envoys are held.

### 'Diplomatic Sources' on Contacts

*SK2210010993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0031 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Washington, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—The United States and North Korea had a series of behind-the-scene contacts recently to break the deadlock on the nuclear issue over Pyongyang's refusal to allow International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] inspections of its facilities.

Diplomatic sources here said Thursday the two countries have made several contacts, including a meeting in New York last Tuesday between Ho Chong, deputy ambassador at the North Korean mission to the United Nations, and C. Kenneth Quinones, North Korea desk officer of the U.S. State Department.

At the talks, the two countries discussed mainly ways to resume the IAEA's ad hoc inspection of North Korean nuclear facilities, the sources said.

The United States made it clear to North Korea that it has no alternative but to suspend its high-level talks with Pyongyang and refer the North Korean nuclear issue to the United Nations Security Council.

Washington will take the action when it determines that the continuity in the IAEA's nuclear safeguard efforts in North Korea was broken by not being able to replace film and batteries of the surveillance cameras, the sources said.

North Korea, questioning the organization's impartiality, is refusing to negotiate with the IAEA, but it is also well aware that it cannot avoid further isolation from the world community, the sources said.

There is a possibility, therefore, that there will be a breakthrough in the problem of the IAEA's ad hoc inspection before the end of this month, the sources said.

### DPRK's Ho Denies Contacts

*SK2210010693 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2330 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[By Mun Chae-chol reporting from New York]

[Text] The deadline for a regular inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] of nuclear facilities declared by North Korea is about 10 days away, and it was learned that a behind-the-scene dialogue between the United States and North Korea is being held.

Ho Chong, deputy chief of the North Korean mission to the United Nations, denied today reports that he had behind-the-scene negotiations with Quinones, official in charge of North Korean affairs at the U.S. State Department, in New York on 19 October, U.S. local time.

Asked about whether or not there was any other dimension of U.S.- North Korea working-level contact, however, Deputy Chief Ho Chong only said that he could not comment on this at this moment. He, thus, did not completely deny the behind-the-scene negotiation with the U.S. State Department.

Sources in Washington observe that given the fact that the deadline for replacing film of cameras for monitoring North Korean nuclear facilities is at the end of this month, last-minute U.S.- North Korea negotiations are inevitable.

It was learned that considering, in particular, that UN sanctions will follow if it continues to reject the regular inspection activities by the IAEA, including the replacement of film for monitoring cameras, the North Korean side is showing flexibility in negotiations.

It was learned that the U.S. side is showing it position that if the North Korean side accepts the IAEA inspection team regular activities, it will shelve its strong measures, including the UN sanctions, and can consider resuming dialogue with the North Korean side.

### Article Says U.S. Following DPRK's Lead

*SK2210051393 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 Oct 93 p 6*

[Article by reporter Chong Hae-yong in Washington: "Mounting Concern That The United States Was Led on by North Korea's Pace"]

[Text] It seems that the United States is in a mire over its failure to come up with an ingenious solution in resolving North Korean nuclear issue. North Korea rejected negotiations with the International Atomic Energy Agency and demanded resolution through direct dialogue with the United States instead. Since then, the United States has only stressed repeatedly the need to maintain the continuity of the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement, but has failed to present any clear solution to gain supremacy over North Korea's hard-line position.

The United States, of course, threatens to impose sanctions against North Korea after referring the nuclear issue to the UN Security Council if North Korea has no intention to resolve the issue through dialogues. Specialists, however, believe that the extremely long exposure of the Security Council sanctions card has diminished its remedial effect. It is observed that even if North Korea's nuclear issue is referred to the Security Council, North Korea has already become immune to panic generated from it and has worked out measures to cope with it. Many people think than even if economic sanctions are imposed on North Korea, the punishment will not have much effect as North Korea is already isolated from international society.

The United States has been giving an impression of being led on by North Korea's pace. We may identify factors for this from many aspects. Firstly, the Clinton administration has no specialist well versed in North Korean affairs. Secondly, the Clinton administration has failed to fill vacancies left by those familiar with Korean affairs who worked for the Bush administration.

Some specialists point out the negotiation stance of the Clinton administration that lacks consistency and ability to concentrate all its energies. During two rounds of high-level talks with North Korea, the United States put off the dates for the talks and responded to the second round of talks at North Korea's demand, thus responding to circumstances without a firm, basic policy. U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense (Perry) recently complained publicly that the U.S. nuclear policy toward the North lacked consistency. A specialist criticizes the irresolute negotiation attitude of the U.S., using a metaphor that the United States negotiates with North Korea in the way that it proposes 80 cents instead of 20 cents when North Korea demands one dollar. Worsened relations with the PRC, which the United States has heavily depended upon in collecting information on the North Korea's nuclear issue. This is serving as a factor that makes it difficult for the Clinton administration to make a correct judgment.

Experts estimate that though North Korea was very tense when the Clinton administration was inaugurated, it is now relieved since having contacts with U.S. delegates to the negotiations and certainly have thought that they can get some benefit from negotiating with the United States. Experts guess North Korea has a general knowledge of the card that the United States possesses. Accordingly, the United States has been in bad shape for being forced to follow North Korea from the beginning of the nuclear negotiations. This has encouraged North Korea to be elated.

Then, what attitude does the United States has to show from now on? A diplomatic source with a good knowledge of North Korea believes that North Korea will strike a "bargain [hungjong]" after dragging the issue out as long as possible while calculating that the United States will not apply strong sanctions against it such as economic sanctions. This would create a dreadful situation. A military expert says it is possible that North Korea will try to reach an agreement with the United States only toward the end of the year after stalling for time and it is in a better position given by the nuclear card.

Accordingly, the United States is asked to abandon its current attitude, which seems somewhat irresolute and inconsistent, and show a firm and decisive attitude. Observers say that while North Korea makes light of it, the United States can scare North Korea with strong measures, taking North Korea by surprise.

The United States is trying to make a breakthrough in resuming negotiations with North Korea. It stopped using the official channel to contact North Korea through counselors in Beijing and is now holding official and nonofficial working-level contacts with the North

Korean mission in the United Nations by dispatching its state official to New York. No one knows how the behind-the-scene negotiations between the two sides are going on. It has been pointed, however, that a U.S. state official's appearance in New York in the morning and his return to Washington in the afternoon on the same day does not look like that worthy of a powerful country's official.

Some experts say that the ROK looks like a third party in the negotiations, detached in the air, as the United States failed to hold a firm position in the nuclear negotiations.

## 'Agreement' on Team Spirit Suspension Alleged

*SK2210084593 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Oct 93 p 1*

[JIJI NEWS AGENCY of Japan in Washington]

[Text] A diplomatic source in Washington said on 21 October that the ROK and the United States recently reached a basic agreement on suspending the Team Spirit military exercise—the ROK- U.S. joint military exercise—which is to be conducted next year.

U.S. Defense Secretary Les Aspin will visit Seoul in order to attend the ROK-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting slated for 3-4 November. This source informed that this decision would be officially adopted after Secretary Aspin discusses this with the ROK side in Seoul.

North Korea demanded the suspension of the Team Spirit exercise as one of the conditions for accepting nuclear inspections. The suspension of such a military exercise, therefore, is interpreted as an expression of the intention that the United States is prepared to take an action corresponding to North Korea's concern about security.

The suspension of the Team Spirit exercise has been considered by the U.S. Government as one of the actions to be taken by it in return for North Korea's accepting nuclear inspection.

It was learned that this action for suspending such a military exercise indicates that the United States will unilaterally suspend the Team Spirit exercise next year instead of making the suspension as a precondition to North Korea's accepting nuclear inspections. It was also learned that the suspension is aimed at inducing North Korea to take a flexible attitude.

The U.S. Government previously warned that it would take measures, including the possibility of economic sanctions against North Korea following the referral of this issue to the UN Security Council if North Korea does not accept ordinary and special inspections [ilban mit tukbyol sachal] within a few weeks.

## Defense Ministry Denies Suspension

*SK2210065793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0642 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 22 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Defense Ministry on Friday denied foreign press reports that Seoul and Washington have agreed to suspend their joint military exercise "Team Spirit" next year.

"This problem is expected to be discussed at the Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) in Seoul on Nov. 3-4," department spokesman Kim Yong-chol said.

But as of Friday, the two countries had not reached any agreement on the matter, he said.

Meanwhile, Han Wan-sang, the national unification minister, said Friday, "Korea and the United States have not yet finalized decision to suspend the Team Spirit exercise."

Han made the statement in a reply to a question by Rep. Pak Chan- chong, leader of the New Political Reform Party, during parliamentary inspection of government.

Another Defense Ministry official said Seoul and Washington had been discussing the problems related to Team Spirit but nothing has been decided so far.

"The basic position of the two countries is that we will discuss the Team Spirit problem after the North Korean nuclear issue is resolved," the official said, requesting anonymity.

South Korea and the United States held an SCM working-level meeting in Hawaii in August and decided to put on hold any discussion on suspension of the Team Spirit exercise until North Korea completely abandons its plans to develop nuclear weapons.

## Team Spirit Said Linked to N-S Talks Progess

*SK2210105493 Seoul YONHAP in English 1042 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 22 (YONHAP)—A senior Seoul Government official said on Friday that South Korea and the United States may decide on the suspension of the Team Spirit military exercise only when tension is eased on the Korean peninsula.

"If North Korea accepts nuclear inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and if there is a progress in the South- North dialogue, it would lead to easing tension on the Korean peninsula, in the event of which South Korea and the United States may decide on the suspension of the annual military exercise," he said.

While meeting with reporters, the official stressed that a decision on whether to suspend the Team Spirit will have nothing to do directly with North Korea's acceptance of IAEA inspections.

"The official position of the government is that no suspension of the Team Spirit exercise has ever been concretely agreed on between South Korea and the United States," he said.

Any decision on its suspension would be linked especially to a progress in the South-North dialogue, the official added.

## Envoy Laney's Role Seen as Economic/Cultural

*SK2210115493 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 22 Oct 93 p 2*

[Article by reporter Yi Sang-won: "The Character of the U.S. Ambassador to the ROK Is Changing"]

[Text] James Laney (66), who was appointed as the first U.S. ambassador to the ROK since the civilian government came to office, arrived in Seoul on the afternoon of 21 October. He came to Seoul eight months after Donald Gregg, his predecessor, returned home last February. Ambassador Laney's appointment has not a small degree of symbolic meaning to the ROK.

He is the first ambassador we greet in seven years not affiliated with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. His predecessor, Mr. Gregg, and Mr. James Lilley, Mr. Gregg's predecessor, were both from the CIA.

Diplomatic circles in Seoul assume that unlike his predecessors, Ambassador Laney will completely wipe out the image as political ambassador and will consolidate the image as economic and cultural ambassador. In fact, since he was appointed as U.S. ambassador to the ROK, he has consistently expressed such hope.

In a press interview by Washington-based ROK correspondents on 19 October, he said: Time has changed. My predecessors might have assumed a position that deserves criticism for their interference in the ROK's domestic political affairs. I believe the time is gone when the U.S. ambassador to the ROK should act in accordance with such political significance.

Thus, he declared differences between his predecessors and himself.

Prior to this, on 14 October, at a hearing by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee for the consent of his appointment, Ambassador Laney stressed that innovative policy on the ROK is necessary to cope with the new atmosphere of detente following the collapse of the Cold War system and with new diplomatic circumstances created after the inauguration of the Kim Yong-sam civilian government. He pointed out that with the collapse of the Soviet Union and with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and Russia and between the ROK and China, the possibility of military clashes on the Korean peninsula has been reduced to a certain degree, and that with the end of military regimes, democracy has been consolidated in the ROK. Therefore, under this situation, greater importance should be attached to expanding economic cooperation and trade between the ROK and the United States so as to make economic cooperation and trade serve as the centerpiece of ROK-U.S. relations.

What Ambassador Laney emphasized in connection with economic cooperation and trade issues between the ROK and the United States are the following two points: One is to strengthen cooperation between the two countries for substantive achievements of the Asia- Pacific Economic Council [APEC] and another is the opening of ROK markets. By emphasizing the need of APEC, Ambassador Laney said that the APEC will serve as a model case for the two countries to strengthen mutual cooperation under the common objective on an equal footing and to share economic results with each other.

At the same time, Ambassador Laney strongly demanded the opening of ROK markets for U.S. commodities and enterprises. He stressed that for equal partnership, the ROK side should ensure with priority the opening of financial markets; improvement of the unfair taxation structure; abolition of barriers in importing agricultural products; and free business activities by U.S. enterprises.

He pointed out: Although overall ROK-U.S. relations are very satisfactory, there were some cases in which the ROK, breaking U.S. expectations, creates problems. Therefore, the ROK Government should take more positive steps for markets opening and for protection of normal business activities by U.S. enterprises.

Judging from such remarks by Ambassador Laney, one can easily imagine that the role and character of the U.S. ambassador to the ROK will change to a great extent.

Diplomatic quarters in Seoul compare Ambassador Laney to Richard Walker, the 12th U.S. ambassador to the ROK. Ambassador Walker, who was formerly a scholar without any experience as a diplomat like Ambassador Laney, came to office in July 1981 immediately after the inauguration of the Fifth Republic and served as ambassador until November 1986. However, while he was serving for this period, he was talked about negatively by the people for slips of the tongue criticizing dissidents. Some people bitterly criticized him, stating that although he served as the ambassador for more than five years, he was not able to grasp the overall works of the embassy until he left.

As the renowned ambassador who forms a good contrast to Ambassador Walker, the people point out Philip Habib, the 9th ambassador, who is known to have rescued Kim Tae-chung during the kidnapping incident. Many people wonder whether Ambassador Laney will be another Walker or another Habib.

## Russia Seeks Aid for Nuclear Waste Disposal

*SK2210014193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0113 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—The Russian Government, under pressure from South Korea, Japan and other countries, announced Thursday a halt to dumping of nuclear waste in the East Sea [Sea of Japan].

Environment Minister Viktor Danilov-Danilyan, in making the announcement, said, however, Russia could not avoid dumping nuclear waste at sea in the future because of a shortage of facilities to treat radioactive materials.

Speaking at a press conference, Danilov-Danilyan asked for foreign assistance for the construction of facilities to dispose of nuclear waste, saying Russia has reached the limit in its nuclear waste storage capacity.

Otherwise, Russia has no choice but to resume dumping of nuclear waste at sea, he said.

The Russian Government has plans to build one facility each in the Far East and in the north and they are expected to take a year and a half, he said.

Depending on how fast these facilities are built, the government will make a decision whether to resume dumping nuclear waste in the sea, he said.

"It is almost certain Russia will start dumping nuclear waste in the sea again if it cannot build the facilities within a year and a half," Danilov-Danilyan said.

But at the outset of his press conference, he said Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin has instructed the suspension of the dumping of a second load of nuclear waste in the East Sea. He promised that there would be no more dumping in the near future.

Danilov-Danilyan refused to answer a question whether the decision was of a temporary nature. He simply said the present capacity to store nuclear waste in liquid form is unsatisfactory.

The minister indicated that the Russian Government was trying to find ways to convert the liquid nuclear waste into compressed and solid waste to bury in the ground.

In order to build a facility to treat nuclear waste in the Far East, he said the government will need 10 billion rubles (about 10 million U.S. dollars). That is why Moscow needs foreign assistance, he added.

Danilov-Danilyan said Japan has promised to provide Russia with technology and financial assistance. Russia will further discuss these problems with Japan, he said, adding that he believed other countries will take part in the effort to solve this question.

Meanwhile, military experts commented on a television program that Thursday's government decision to halt the dumping was temporary. They warned that this problem will have to go back to the starting point because Russia lacks storage facilities.

If Russia could not dump its nuclear waste at sea, some 130 nuclear submarines and 12 other nuclear-powered naval vessels could not operate normally, they said.

## Seoul 'Considering' U.S. Request To Aid Russia

*SK2210091893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea is favorably considering a U.S. request to help provide support for Russia's privatization program, Foreign Ministry officials said Friday.

Washington asked Seoul last month to participate in the G-7 [Group of Seven] aid program for Russia's industrial privatization agreed in July, the officials said, and Korea will prudently but positively consider the request.

The G-7 summit agreed on 3 billion U.S. dollars in aid to the program, 1.5 billion dollars provided by group members and International Financial Organizations such as the World Bank and IMF [International Monetary Fund].

Seoul pulled out of its promise of 3 billion dollars in economic assistance to Moscow in August after Russia failed to meet repayment and interest payments on schedule.

"But the privatization program is an entirely different matter," one Ministry official said on condition of anonymity. "We are giving it positive consideration as part of joining the global movement."

## Replacement in Top Ranks of Military Analyzed

*SK2210094293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0540 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 22 (YONHAP)—The lightning replacement of Maj. Gen. Kim To-yun on Thursday as head of the Defense Security Command [DSC], one of the most important and sensitive military posts, is seen as reflecting President Kim Yong-sam's strong intention to accelerate reform of the nation's military.

The exact reason for the firing was unknown, but speculation abounded Friday since the general was appointed DSC commander only seven months ago.

In announcing his replacement, the Defense Ministry simply said that he was retiring from active service for personal reasons. His term was to expire in June next year.

One senior official at the presidential office in Chongwadae said, however, he understood that Kim was fired because there had been some "administrative problems." But there had not been any particular, significant event, he said.

Kim was replaced by Brig. Gen. Yim Chae-mun, chief of staff of the combined military intelligence agency. Yim, who is expected to be promoted to major general in January, is a graduate of the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Some analysts say that the action is in line with the March 8 firings of Army Chief of Staff Gen. Kim Yong-chin, and DSC Commander Gen. So Wan-su, both members of a private fraternal organization in the military called Hana-hoe.

Hana-hoe, formed and led by Former President Chun Tu-hwan when he was a general, had been active in national politics as its members, Chon and Gen. No Tae-u, grabbed power and ruled the nation for more than a decade. It was one of the first targets of reform when Kim Yong-sam, the first civilian president in 32 years, was inaugurated in February.

What is still puzzling, however, is why Kim To-yun, who was the first non-Hanahoe officer in more than 10 years to become DSC commander, had to depart from the post so soon.

Although the Defense Ministry cites "personal reasons," friends and officials close to him say Gen. Kim is in good health and has carried out his duty without making any serious blunder.

Some speculate that his passive, go-along attitude was not good enough for President Kim's reform efforts within the military or he could not keep pace with Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae's reform drive.

Kim was promoted to DSC commander when he was a major general and chief of staff of the DSC. Kim's appointment in March came as a surprise since the DSC commander had been known as "the president's man" throughout the military governments.

The commander's rank was also lowered at that time from lieutenant general to major general in a move aimed at shutting off the powerful DSC commander from meddling in military personnel management as a succession of the commanders had done in the past.

In any event, the prevailing view among analysts and other observers is that the appointment of Gen. Yim, the first non- Military Academy graduate to become DSC commander, is in line with President Kim's intention to keep his reform going and the Defense Ministry's stated policy of reforming the military.

The firing of Gen. Kim To-yun was a kind of signal that the Kim administration is sending out to the military that it needs military leaders who actively carry out reform policies and not ones who take a "don't-rock-the-boat" attitude.

By changing the most important post first, the president obviously wants to tighten the screws on the military while trying to reduce roles and functions of the Defense Security Command and restructure the powerful agency.

## Cool Summer Harms Over 18 Percent of Rice Land

*SK2210102493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0651 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 22 (YONHAP)—One farmer in five has suffered crop failure in South Korea this year because of the unseasonably cold summer.

For rice, the afflicted area is estimated at 207,974 hectares, or 18.3 percent of the land given over to the staple, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Ho Sin-haeng reported to a National Assembly inspection team Friday. With the 26,000 ha of other crops, the total damaged area amounts to 233,623 ha.

He said that 174,667 ha (84 percent) of the total area affected had suffered a reduction of over 30 percent in the rice crop, that 128,506 ha (62 percent) had suffered a reduction of over 50 percent, and that 90,667 ha had suffered a reduction of over 50 percent but under 80 percent.

With 7,000 ha of hailstone damage in South Chungchong and North Cholla Provinces, the total area in which the rice crop has failed this year amounts to 215,000 ha on 338,600 farms, or 20.6 percent of Korea's 1.64 million farms.

Most badly hit was North Kyongsang with the damage extending to 77,000 ha (47.7 percent of the total), followed by South Kyongsang with 50,900 ha (37.1 percent), Kangwon with 30,700 ha (57.2 percent), and South Cholla with 22,100 ha (10.8 percent).

The list is trailed by North Cholla with 8,900 ha (5.3 percent), South Chungchong with 7,300 ha (4.1 percent), North Chungchong with 5,400 ha (8.1 percent), and Kyonggi with 5,400 ha (3.3 percent).

The damage was worst in mountain areas, on the east coast, and on two-crop farmland; and the mountainous Kangwon Province saw more than 50 percent of harm.

The damage was estimated by naked eye by a government team and local farmers and the precise figures will be known after further investigation.

The government is discussing ways of support for the damaged farmers apart from the existing means of assistance.

## Cambodia

### Sihanouk: No SRV Migrants To Be Repatriated

*BK2210140293 Phnom Penh CAMBODIA TIMES in English 11-17 Oct 93 p 5*

[Text] Phnom Penh—The Royal Government will initiate negotiations with Vietnam soon to resolve the frontier markers issue.

Several islands belonging to this kingdom have been occupied by neighboring countries and the frontier markers of this country have been misplaced by Vietnam deep inside some parts of this nation.

His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk in an interview with the CAMBODIA TIMES said: "The Royal Government will in due time hold negotiations with Vietnam to outline and respect the borders of this country, as positioned in the maps of the sixties."

"The frontiers of this country must be put in the right position. This issue is more serious than the issue of illigal immigrants," said the King.

He added that he had already informed the Vietnamese government about the Royal Government's intentions to hold talks with them and that these talks will take place in due course. King Sihanouk also dismissed talks about Vietnamese migrants being repatriated.

He said: "I respect human rights. Furthermore during my visit to four provinces during the last few days, Vietnamese and Khmers had gathered to welcome me enthusiastically. They were living together and in friendship."

"I am a genuine and faithful friend of Vietnam, and the Royal Government also totally respects human rights. Neither I nor the Royal Government is like the Khmer Rouge."

"The question now is whether the Royal Government has sufficient means to protect the Vietnamese everywhere against the Khmer Rouge. The only killers are the Khmer Rouge."

### Sihanouk on Queen's Continuing To Live in Palace

*BK2110140393 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Oct 93*

["Telegram" from King Norodom Sihanouk to First Prime Minister Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh, Second Prime Minister Hun Sen, National Assembly Chairman Son Sann, National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim, and National Assembly Vice Chairman Ing Kiet; dated 20 October]

[Text] Highness, excellencies: When I die—no one knows exactly when—the Royal Government of Cambodia and the National Assembly will surely be kind enough to permit my wife, Queen Norodom Monneat Sihanouk of the Kingdom of Cambodia, to live the rest of her life in the Sahakmetrei Mansion in the Royal Palace, which presently houses the Secretariat and where my mother, Queen Kossomak, used to live before she was most unjustly expelled after Mr. Lon Nol's coup d'etat in 1970.

Moreover, the Royal Government of Cambodia and the National Assembly will surely be kind enough to permit my wife, Queen Norodom Monneat Sihanouk, to reside in the mansion inside the Royal Palace currently occupied by my cabinet and Secretariat staff. [sentence as heard]

When I die, my wife will spend a few months in the Kingdom of Cambodia to be close to her beloved and respected people, and a few months in Beijing and Pyongyang.

Highness, excellencies, please accept my regards.

[Dated] Beijing, 20 October 1993
[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

### Hun Sen Meets French Admiral, Discusses KR

*BK2110130993 Phnom Penh AKP in French 1040 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh 21 Oct (AKP)—It is unavoidable that the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) will clash with the Khmer Rouge [KR] in the future. Hun Sen, second prime minister of the RGC, said this when he received visiting French Chief of Staff Admiral Jacques Lanxade in Phnom Penh on 20 October.

The Cambodian second prime minister said that the government had encountered nothing but negativity from the Khmer Rouge. The latter has not responded to the government's offers; on the contrary, they have increased their military attacks in some provinces, especially Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Battambang.

The Royal Government of Cambodia sent a letter to the Khmer Rouge guerrillas asking them to recognize the government elected last May and stop their anti-government propaganda for the sake of the upcoming roundtable talks. Hun Sen reiterated during last Thursday's [as received] press conference in Phnom Penh.

Khmer Rouge propaganda has referred to the two Cambodian co-prime ministers—Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Ranariddh—as Vietnamese puppets, while recognizing King Norodom Sihanouk.

The RGC has placed very little hope in the November roundtable talks with the Khmer Rouge, according to a government spokesman who briefed journalists after Hun Sen's talk with the head of the French military delegation. Hun Sen, too, maintained at Thursday's

press conference that the roundtable might be "called off" if the Khmer Rouge does not recognize the Phnom Penh government.

Referring to the government's policy toward the Khmer Rouge, Hun Sen said: "Prince Norodom Ranariddh affirmed at the recent UN General Assembly session in New York that the Royal Government of Cambodia was ready to welcome the Khmer Rouge in the royal army and the government of the Kingdom of Cambodia. This is provided that the Khmer Rouge shows the same responsibility as the other three former factions that signed the Paris Accord and dismantles its administration, army, and zones to become a party of national entente; of a unified and indivisible Cambodia."

Hun Sen informed his French interlocutor of his regret that certain countries continue to support the Khmer Rouge. "I am not saying that there are Khmer Rouge bases in Thailand," Hun Sen told the press conference last Thursday. "Phnom Penh will, however, bring suit before the UN Security Council if it finds out that Thailand is sheltering Khmer Rouge bases," he added.

Thai Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri affirmed during this week's meeting with Hun Sen that his country is not giving any aid to the Khmer Rouge.

## Khieu Samphan 21 Oct Statement Reported

*BK2210072593 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Statement issued by Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, on 21 October; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Our entire nation and people, both at home and abroad, have a deep yearning for national reconciliation and have made successive efforts in support of King Norodom Sihanouk's national reconciliation policy. The great majority of peace- and justice- loving countries of the world have clearly seen that all the problems facing Cambodia can be settled only if King Norodom Sihanouk's national reconciliation policy is supported. However, the communist Vietnamese aggressors and the people they have installed in Cambodia as well as their alliance have continually opposed this policy.

In such a situation, I wish to make a statement to reaffirm the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] stance on important issues concerning national reconciliation as follows:

I. On the regions captured by the PDK and the Cambodian people from the communist Vietnamese and their instruments of aggression:

Everybody still remembers that on 25 December 1979, the SRV sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Cambodia with the aim of swallowing up the entire country and turning the land of Angkor into a second Kampuchea Kraom [ancient Cambodian territory annexed by Vietnam]. This matter is obvious and nobody can deny it. Democratic Kampuchea [DK] then joined hands with the entire Cambodian nation and people, both inside and outside the country, and collaborated with all the Cambodian national resistance forces to resist the communist Vietnamese aggressors who were trying to swallow Cambodia and committing genocide against the Cambodian race.

Just recalling this fact suffices to clearly show who wants to dissolve and divide Cambodia, who protects and safeguards Cambodia, and who fights for national unity.

Everybody still remembers that later, with the same purpose of swallowing Cambodian territory, the SRV signed a great many treaties and agreements with the so-called People's Republic of Cambodia and then the State of Cambodia, which it had installed in power, to cut off and annex the eastern strip of the Cambodian territory extending from the Dragon's Tail area in Ratanakiri Province to Kampot Province. Thousands and up to tens of thousands of square kilometers of Cambodia's islands, territorial waters, and continental shelves were cut off. These treaties and agreements were signed by Hun Sen and others with Nguyen Co Thach, the then SRV foreign minister.

The communist Vietnamese have seized our land, territorial waters, continental shelves, and islands through the implementation of bilateral treaties and agreements, through concrete actions, and through the resettlement of ethnic Vietnamese. These territories are becoming the territories of communist Vietnamese.

In the face of this serious problem, the communist Vietnamese and the people they have installed in Phnom Penh as well as their alliance have made every effort to zip up their mouths and bury the issue. They have also vociferously raised the issue of liberated zones our people and the PDK have captured from the communist Vietnamese aggressors through painstaking struggle at the cost of many lives and much blood.

Therefore, the PDK wishes to solemnly emphasize its position on this issue as follows:

To achieve national unity and territorial integrity in accordance with Articles 1, 2, and 3 of the Kingdom of Cambodia's new Constitution, communist Vietnamese should return at the same time to the Kingdom of Cambodia all Cambodian land, territorial waters, continental shelves, and islands they have cut off and incorporated into their country, as well as the zones the PDK and the Cambodian nation and people have liberated from communist Vietnamese.

II. On the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] issue:

The armed forces: In reality, all the armed forces the communist Vietnamese have set up and organized as

their instruments of aggression must be dissolved. However, in the spirit of national reconciliation, the PDK will not demand such an action and will not reject any party. It is for this reason that the PDK signed the Paris accord as it clearly defined the substance of the national reconciliation of the four parties. Somehow, the communist Vietnamese and the people they have installed in Phnom Penh as well as their alliance have brutally and shamelessly trampled on the accord. They have created a two-party device behind which the Vietnamese-established power structure—both military and civilian—is maintained for the elimination of national forces and the PDK. This has seriously endangered the Cambodian nation and people and it should not be allowed to continue.

As for the PDK, I wish to reiterate solemnly that it does not reject the Phnom Penh faction. All the national forces should unite under the shade of the throne in accordance with King Norodom Sihanouk's national reconciliation policy. Concerning the armed forces issue alone, it is imperative to integrate all the armies of the various factions into a single Khmer royal army in the spirit of national reconciliation and so that our Kingdom of Cambodia can regain peace and stability.

Allow me to recall that on 13 July 1993 when Samdech Norodom Sihanouk graciously granted me an audience, I presented him with two PDK proposals. The samdech head of state was pleased with the proposals which he qualified as reasonable. However, to secure everybody's approval, he suggested the holding of a roundtable between all Cambodian leaders under his august patronage in order to consult with one another and discuss the concrete process of incorporating the NADK into a single national army and the concrete process of arranging an advisory role for the representatives of the PDK.

Recently, when he granted me an audience on 1 October 1993, the king also graciously mentioned the need for holding such a consultation in order to achieve national reconciliation in the shade of the throne.

III. On the cease-fire:

Concerning the cease-fire issue, the PDK has on many occasions recalled the following reality: It is not the PDK and the Cambodian people who waged the war of aggression in December 1978 and it is not the PDK and the Cambodian people who have ever since kindled the flames of a war of aggression in Cambodia. The PDK has merely exercised its right of self-defense as it has the duty to defend the nation, the lives of the people, and the land and properties of the nation and people, preventing them from being destroyed or occupied by the aggressor communist Vietnamese forces and the administration that they have installed.

At present, it is the communist Vietnamese and their alliance who are preparing plans for military operations using the army of the Phnom Penh faction as the backbone and that of some of their other friends to attack the PDK in Kompong Speu, at Phnum Chhat [words indistinct] and to attempt to recapture Anlung Veng and some other areas. Tie Banh in person overtly revealed all of that on 7 October 1993. Nevertheless, the PDK has sought by all means to put a quick end to the flames of war that the communist Vietnamese and their alliance keep fanning [words indistinct] the entire Cambodian people.

It is in this spirit that the PDK has repeatedly proposed the setting up of a committee represented by all factions to study the problems and find step-by-step solutions for them in a bid to end the war of the aggressor communist Vietnamese and to bring about genuine peace in our kingdom.

IV. On the government:

Presently, 99 percent of the upper-level power structure, both military and civilian, is the power structure that was installed by the aggressor communist Vietnamese in 1979 while 100 percent of the Vietnamese-organized power structure at the provincial-, district-, commune-, and village-level remains intact. It is through this power structure that the communist Vietnamese and their alliance put pressure on the winning FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party to form the current two-headed government. They continue to put pressure on the two-headed government to do everything they dictate, such as preparing the internal regulations of the parliament, setting up the two-thirds majority provision for the election of the chairman of the parliament, and so on. And it is this communist Vietnamese power which, with impunity, has been assassinating, detaining, intimidating, and harassing FUNCINPEC party members and innocent Cambodian people who recently voted for the FUNCINPEC party.

The communist Vietnamese, the power installed by Vietnam in Cambodia, and their alliance are opposed to the national reconciliation, to King Norodom Sihanouk's national reconciliation policy, and to the granting of powers and prerogatives to the king.

In the past, they refused to implement the Paris accord and were opposed to the granting of a role to the Supreme National Council [SNC] and its chairman, the samdech head of state. Now, they have refused to execute the results of the election, preventing the winning FUNCINPEC party from forming a government of its own; they are opposed to the granting of powers and prerogatives to King Norodom Sihanouk; and they have made it their policy to constantly monitor, harass, and put pressure on the king, denying him even the freedom to say a few words in favor of reconciliation among his subjects.

In the military field, every front is under the command of the Phnom Penh faction. Both the officers and men of ANKI [Sihanoukist National Army of Independent

Cambodia] are under the orders of the army commanders of the Phnom Penh faction to conduct operations against the people and DK. Many ANKI officers and men who refused to abide by these orders to harass or massacre the people and the PDK were themselves immediately shot dead or imprisoned.

It is this communist Vietnamese power structure which has permitted the old-time Vietnamese forces to continue living all over Cambodia and which has opened the frontiers for an uninterrupted influx of fresh Vietnamese forces into Cambodia.

Therefore, the current realities and situation in Cambodia show this country moving toward becoming another Kampuchea Kraom. This is a very serious danger for the survival of our nation and race. In the face of this serious situation, the only possible solution is to 1) rely on the influence of King Norodom Sihanouk; and 2) stand by the entire national forces in order to support King Norodom Sihanouk, thereby making his national reconciliation plan successful.

V. On national reconciliation through roundtables or consultations in any other forms:

Concerning all the aforementioned problems, the PDK is of the opinion that it is imperative to settle them within the framework of King Norodom Sihanouk's national reconciliation policy; in other words, King Norodom Sihanouk's national reconciliation policy is the key for the settlement of all problems, including the liberated zones occupied and controlled by the PDK and Cambodian people, the problem of land, territorial waters, continental shelves, and islands cut off and taken by the SRV, the problem of the armies, the cease-fire problem, the government problem, and so on.

It is for these reasons that the PDK as well as the Cambodian people are happy to support the enlightened idea of King Norodom Sihanouk in graciously proposing the meeting between all Cambodian leaders in the form of a roundtable or dialogue or a consultation under the king's royal patronage. The king said at the royal palace on 1 October 1993: So long as there are uninterrupted contacts, talks, and consultations we will forge ahead and will solve problems maybe 20 percent, 30 percent, 90 percent, and so on. No matter what difficulties we encounter, we must strive to solve problems little by little since our nation has been sick for so long. As far as the PDK is concerned, it has made a very big step by recognizing and supporting the king and accepting the Constitution.

It is in accordance with the remark of King Norodom Sihanouk as quoted above and in response to the profound aspiration of the Cambodian nation and people that the PDK has repeatedly proposed and would like to propose again that all Cambodian leaders should meet and consult with one another. If consultations in the form of a rountable are not feasible, the leaders should meet and talk in other ways. If such meetings at the leaders' level are impossible for whatever reason, a committee should be set up to be joined by representatives from all factions in order to maintain uninterrupted talks, discussion, or consultation on all issues.

The PDK is of the opinion that so long as uninterrupted talks, discussion, or consultation on all major issues are held under whatever form and with the blessing of the king, all issues will be settled step by step until they are entirely settled once and for all and this will be an excellent response to the aspiration of our entire Cambodian nation and people as well as that of all peace-loving countries.

Our nation and people both inside and outside the country and even those in Phnom Penh have clearly seen all along the efforts and attempts of the PDK to bring about national reconciliation and they have contributed to the fighting and to everything that is beneficial to national reconciliation. Now again our entire nation and people see even more clearly the stance of the PDK stemming from its high sense of responsibility to the destiny of the nation, people, and race, fully conforming with the new Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia and King Norodom Sihanouk's advice to his subjects to be reconciled with one another in order to muster sufficient national forces for the defense and reconstruction of a unified, independent, peaceful, sovereign Kingdom of Cambodia within its territorial integrity.

May King Norodom Sihanouk's remark about national reconciliation come true!

National forces and our Cambodian people, unite in all fields and sectors so that King Norodom Sihanouk's national reconciliation plan becomes a reality!

[Dated] 21 October 1993

## Khmer Rouge 11-17 Oct Activities Reported

*BK2110083993 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] According to the Third Department of the Khmer Royal Armed Forces [KRAF] General Staff, last week—between 11 and 17 October—the Democratic Kampuchea [DK] troops conducted 28 operations more than in the previous week. They divided themselves into small groups and raided our KRAF's positions in Kompong Thom, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, and Banteay Meanchey Provinces. They also shelled Angkor Chum District in Siem Reap Province and the 42d regiment's position in an area south of National Route 5.

After their attacks to capture O Smach, Bak Noem, and Prey Phdau areas east of Samraong District in Siem Reap Province failed, the DK troops spht themselves into small groups in order to gather intelligence for the purpose of mounting further attacks. They also carried out raids in Kulen District of Preah Vihear Province.

In Treng, Anlung Mean, Phnum Kon Damrei, Phnum Pradak, and Phnum Veng areas north of National Route

10 and in Chamlang Ko and Toek Boeng areas south of the same national route in Ratanamondol District of Battambang Province, DK troops shipped armaments and ammunition in preparation for confronting our KRAF. They also sent several secret intelligence agents to the province to carry out destructive activities—such as blowing up bridges, railroads, and national roads—and to plunder supplies and medicine for their groups.

## Philippines

### Local Communist Rebels Support Manila's Talks

*BK2110091393 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] Communists in the countryside have shown support for the ongoing peace process by rejecting attempts of self-exiled CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] leaders Jose Maria Sison and former priest Luis Jalandoni to discourage them from joining the talks aimed at ending the 24 year-old insurgency. This was the assessment of officials of the Defense Department, the armed forces, and the Philippine National Police during a meeting yesterday in Camp Aguinaldo.

Meanwhile, the military through AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Lisandro Abadia expressed a new confidence of achieving the goal of attaining a strategic victory over the leftist insurgents by the end of the year. According to the AFP, there is a popular support for the Ramos government's peace initiatives at the community and grass-roots levels despite posturings and rhetorics by dissident leaders trying to discourage them from joining the peace talks. There is a general clamor by lower ranking leaders of various rebel groups for the government to look into and attend to their peculiar needs too, an AFP statement said.

Last week President Ramos said Sison and Jalandoni appear to be isolating themselves from the operational control of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] by discouraging locally based CPP members from participating in the peace process. The president has also reaffirmed the government's position to allow the continued holding of peace talks with communist New People's Army [NPA] leaders at the local level. Military reports earlier said that successive breakaway moves by top rebel commissions have triggered a top-to-bottom reorganization of the CPP leadership in Mindanao, the largest and most influential organ behind the insurgency movement.

In Camp Aguinaldo, Abadia said the government's total approach to insurgency problems continued to boast significant gains. Military operations in the prioritized guerrilla front had exacted a heavy toll on the remaining NPA forces in the countryside, he added. At the moment, the AFP along with the Philippine National Police is conducting a major operation to flush out remaining rebel forces at the Cordilleras, Bicol, Panay Island, Surigao del Sur, and the Davao Provinces according to Abadia.

Yesterday's command conference was attended by heads of major AFP services in the commands and major operational services and support units. Also present were Defense Secretary Renato De Villa and Philippine National Police Director General Humberto Rodriguez. Twelve military police intelligence reports also said that the overall decline of communism as a movement in the Philippines is continuing at a more rapid pace. The reports said rebel strengths at present have decreased to 9,380 from 25,800 in 1987. The rebels' firearms strength is down to 7,500 from 15,500 in 1986, while their influence over barangays nationwide has decreased to 1,030 from a peak of 8,500 also in 1986, reports said. Abadia said the number of NPA rebels who have manifested their desire to avail of the national reconciliation and development program and eventually the government's amnesty program has increased substantially. A total of 1,705 rebels have already applied for amnesty since the year started, he said. The rebels also surrendered 1,625 assorted high-powered firearms to government authorities.

### Mindanao Communists Repudiate Founding Leader

*BK2110084593 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 19 Oct 93 p B-14*

[Text] Brig. Gen. Rene S. Dado, Armed forces of the Philippines [AFP] Civil Relations Service (CRS) commanding general, revealed yesterday the massive reorganization within the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) Komisyon sa Mindanao [Mindanao Commission] (KOMMID).

As a result of the revamp, two of the KOMMID's five regional organs—the Central Mindanao Regional Committees (CMRC) and the Western Mindanao Regional Committee (WMRC)—were ordered dissolved.

Dado said the CRMC led by Timoteo Pupa had split from the Jose Ma. Sison faction because of irreconcilable ideological beliefs.

Sison is the self-exiled leader of the CPP, the New People's Army (NPA), and the National Democratic Front (NDF).

The CMRC is the third regional communist organ to bolt the mainstream underground movement, next to the Manila-Rizal Regional Committee and the Negros Island Regional Party Committee.

The CRS chief said KOMMID officials had decided to revert to a standing group under the chairmanship of Mindanao Villanueva, alias "Ka Nelson."

He said the standing group is also comprised of four regular members identified as Ariel Badiang, Aurora Busina Cayon, Ludovico Gonzales, and George Madlos.

The breakaway of the CPP-NPA-NDF CMRC was reported earlier by Lt. Col. Felipe Rabago, CRS commander for Southeastern Mindanao, after a meeting of top KOMMID officials in the first week of September.

Dado was told the CMRC's decision came after the warring Stalinist and revisionist factions failed to reach an agreement to resolve deep-seated differences over strategy and tactical matters.

Dado said the breakaway and the reorganization are proofs of the continued disintegration within the CPP, NPA, and NDF.

"These developments posed a challenge to the leadership of Joma [Jose Maria] Sison who repeatedly refused to return to the country from Utretch, the Netherlands and has been dragging his feet in the peace process," he added.

**Split**

Lt. Col. Felipe Rabago, AFP Civil Relations Service (CRS) group commander of Southeastern Mindanao, confirmed yesterday the breakaway of another rebel organization from the Jose Ma. Sison-led faction.

He told Brig. Gen Rene S. Dado, CRS commanding general, the Central Mindanao Regional Command (CMRC) was the third major organization to cut ties from the faction belonging to the exiled Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) leader.

The development was confirmed at a meeting of the CPP New People's Army (NPA) and the National Democratic Front (NDF) Komisyon sa Mindanao last month.

Rabago's report indicated the CMRC created a "confer-ential body" to serve as the top policy-making body for rebels in Central Mindanao.

## Thailand

### Loading of Thai Rice for Japan Begins in Bangkok

*OW2010081793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 20 KYODO—Workers on Wednesday began loading a Japanese-chartered Panamanian freighter with tons of Thai rice that is destined for Japan. Trading sources said the job of loading a total of 7,000 tons of rice onto the 7,700-ton Tanjung Pinang would take about 10 days. On Wednesday, workers loaded about 775 tons, sources said.

After loading has been completed, the cargo will undergo a seven-day insecticide fumigation process before leaving for Japan. The ship is scheduled to arrive in Japan by the third week of November, the sources said.

The shipment by Tanjung Pinang is the first among four shipments that will carry a total of 38,000 tons of Thai rice to Japan as part of a purchasing contract between Japanese and Thai traders.

Japan agreed to buy a total of 133,000 tons of rice from Thailand this year—part of about 200,000 tons of rice to be imported for making processed foods. The import has been approved by the Japanese Government to make up for rice shortages resulting from a poor rice harvest this year.

### Spokesman Enumerates Government Achievements

*BK2210021793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Oct 93 p 6*

[Text] THE Government yesterday claimed partial success over the past year in realising each of the undertakings in its national policy but admitted to not being fully satisfied with its achievements.

It feels there are many things which still need urgent action, said government spokesman Aphisit Wetchachiwa.

The Government yesterday launched a 48-page book entitled "The Government in Democracy" which details its achievements over the past year. The booklet is to be distributed Monday.

A 60-minute television programme featuring Prime Minister Chuan Likphai discussing the Government's achievements will also be broadcast on all channels, probably on October 27.

"The Government has made progress on most of the points stated in its policy delivered to Parliament, but there are still some points which remain to be implemented in the years to come," said Mr Aphisit.

"The Government is confident that, with cooperation from all sides—be they from the political, government or private sector as well as all of the people—Thailand will be able to overcome all obstacles without much difficulty and step forward firmly on the basis of democratic administration under His Majesty the King."

The spokesman said it was difficult to assess the results of Cabinet performance as a whole, but he personally thought the Prime Minister and all ministers has made progress on almost every matter under their responsibility.

Some points of the policy could achieve unexpected results but it may take time to achieve other points such as restructuring government agencies and decentralising administrative power, he said.

"The Government believes it has made progress to a certain level. But this does not mean it is satisfied. There are still many things to be done."

Mr Aphisit said the Land Traffic Management Commission was determined to improve the mass transit system and public transport, and work had already been carried out to achieve this objective.

When this aim is achieved there will be a proposal to limit the use of private cars, he said.

The spokesman said the Government was waiting on the results of a study conducted by a House committee before making amendments to the Constitution to make it more democratic.

Mr Aphisit said the report on the Government's achievements was based on fact and it was up to the public to make its own judgement.

He said the Government was ready to accept any recommendations on improving its performance.

The Government has managed to restore the economy after the effects of the May events last year and general economic slowdown worldwide.

Mr Aphisit said there was renewed confidence among investors, agricultural prices has been shored up, trading on the stock market had improved there were new measures in place to boost exports and Thailand had been removed from the United States' list of Priority Foreign Countries for trade sanctions.

More importantly, the Government has begun to build four lane highways and parallel railways linking the provinces.

It has also set up the Labour and Social Welfare Ministry and adopted plans for labour skill development, labour protection and social security.

The spokesman said the Government had enhanced the status of women to make them more equal to men in all respects and had tackled the problem of prostitution at its roots.

It is also in the process of extending compulsory education from six to nine years.

Mr Aphisit said the Government had created about 92,000 jobs through investment promotion as part of proposals to redistribute wealth to the rural areas.

It has also focused on land reform in the past year by issuing land use certificates covering more than 4 million rai [1.6 million acres] to landless farmers. The programme will be further expanded to provide people with land from which they can make a living and fight further forest encroachment.

The Government has adjusted its foreign affairs policy in line with the post-Cold War situation to create a new balance in the region.

It has expanded economic cooperation with ASEAN countries through the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) programme, joined the Non-Aligned Movement and conducted other activities which promote peace and human rights.

The Government has strengthened democracy through the parliamentary system, amended outdated laws and revolutionary announcements, and laid the groundwork for the establishment of administrative courts by 1995.

Mr Aphisit said serious attention had been paid to problems concerning the environment, drought, traffic, public safety, mass communications and arts and culture.

He said the Government has done its best to fulfil its policy over the past year.

Many achievements had clearly benefited the people, both directly and indirectly, while others would reap rewards over the long term.

## Government Claims Credit for 'Revived' Economy

*BK2210023993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Oct 93 p 30*

[Text] The Government claims it has revived the economy and achieved its targets, according to a summary of its performance.

In a statement to mark its first year in power, the Government says it has solved economic problems such as declining prices for agricultural products, resulting in a better economic showing in the second half of this year.

Average economic growth throughout the year stood at 7.5 percent to 7.9 percent compared with 7.4 percent last year.

Apart from financial and fiscal measures, the Government says it tried its best to promote investment and exports.

Some immediate problems already solved include the decline in paddy and rubber prices which affect farmers nationwide.

The Government asked the Bank of Thailand and commercial banks to extend loans at less than 10 percent interest to paddy traders and rice mills. The farmers could therefore buy back debt notes and paddy demand increased. The line of credit for this purpose was set at 12,074.24 million baht which was enough to buy 4.2 tons of paddy from 1,487 rice mills and paddy traders.

Moreover, the Government asked the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC) to accept mortgages of paddy totalling 3.3 million tons.

In view of the low main crop prices, the Government asked the BAAC to accept mortgage of paddy to help farmers and had the Marketing Organisation for Farmers (MOF) intervene to buy less than 500,000 tons of paddy from mills.

Criteria used in promoting investments was revised. Zone three, in particular, was strongly promoted which helped distribute economic growth to rural areas.

The Government claims it revived the capital market and the securities market by building confidence for Thai and foreign investors. The authorities thoroughly monitored transactions to ensure transparent and fair trade.

Chronic problems involving First City Investment were solved. This eliminated any concern or distrust in the financial and securities markets, according to the Government.

In compliance with the policy of making Thailand the financial centre of the region, the criteria and regulations of Bangkok International Banking Facilities (BIBF) were set up on March 16.

Since then, 47 commercial banks—15 Thai commercial banks, 12 foreign branches and 20 new foreign banks—have been allowed to operate BIBFs.

The export target was set at 900,000 million baht this year. Therefore, to boost the country's exports, the Government approved the establishment of an Exim Bank in July. The bank will become the centre for exports and imports.

In the area of intellectual property right infringements, laws were streamlined until the United States removed Thailand from its Priority Foreign Country list to the Priority Watch List.

Loans were allocated to improve the tourism industry and restore deteriorated tourist spots. The loans were worth 2,369.64 million baht from the Japanese government. Also revised were immigration protocols.

Tourists from 55 countries can now stay in Thailand for 30 days instead of 15 without visas. The government set aside 244,720 million baht for infrastructural projects.

## Vietnam

### Preparations Made for Mid-Term Party Conference

*BK2110134993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] The Nam Ha Provincial Party Standing Committee held a plenary session on 11 and 12 October to solicit opinions contributing to a draft political report to be presented by the Seventh Party Central Committee to the upcoming Mid-Term National Party Conference.

With deep application, participants studied and contributed hundreds of ideas on the two areas—the situation regarding the implementation of the resolution of the Seventh Party Congress, and the main orientations and tasks for the period ahead.

Also, the Soc Trang Provincial Party Committee held a plenary session on 12 and 13 October. The purpose was to give provincial and district party committee members and key cadres of various branches, sectors, and mass organizations—both under the central or local authority—a chance to contribute their views on a draft political report to be presented at the upcoming Mid-Term National Party Conference.

Participants enthusiastically debated and aired many views on various central issues of the draft report, and unanimously agreed with the essence of the report. Some asked for changing certain terminologies to make the report more comprehensible. Others called for appropriately revising those passages of the report dealing with the role of the grass roots as well as with the personnel staffing and rights of various villages.

In the same vein, the Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province's Seventh Party Executive Committee held a plenary session from 13-15 October to discuss the draft political report to be presented at the Mid-Term National Party Conference.

Participants enthusiastically debated and expressed their unanimous support for the draft political report, affirmed those great achievements recorded by our party and people over the past two years, and at the same time, contributed many views on various areas—economic and cultural matters, social life, and national security and defense—as cited in the draft political report.

The conference spent a great deal of time discussing the course of action of the province in 1994 and those main tasks to be carried out by the provincial party organization during the first quarter of 1994.

### Doan Khue Sends Greetings to Signal Brigade

*BK2210051193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Minister of National Defense Doan Khue letter to cadres and soldiers of 205th Signal Corps Brigade on its 35th founding anniversary, 23 October—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the glorious 35th founding anniversary of the 205th Signal Corps Brigade, 23 October 1958-23 Octbober 1993, on behalf of the Central Military Party Committee and Ministry of National Defense, I would like to send to all cadres, soldiers, staff, injured and sick soldiers, fallen combatant families, and retired and transferred personnel of the brigade my warmest regards and best wishes.

In the 35 years of construction, fighting, and growing up, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, with the support and assistance of people nationwide, many generations of cadres and soldiers of the brigade have consistently developed the fine characteristics and the heroic tradition of the Signal Corps. They have been

"Speedy, Accurate, Secret, and Safe", "Unified in Mind and Successful in Groups", and "Sharing Opportunities to Friends and Shouldering Difficulties Themselves". Its cadres and soldiers have also shown no hesitation to take on any type of services. They have always been unitive, unified, brave, steadfast, positive, creative, and persistent in overcoming all difficulties and challenges. They have satisfactorily accomplished all their duties, and ensured safe, quick, and stable communication for the leadership and command. They have positively contributed to national liberation and unification and the firm protection and construction of the Vietnamese socialist fatherland. They have fulfilled the international duty, deserving the conferment of the title "Heroic Unit of the People's Armed Force" by the government and other decorations.

On this glorious anniversary, I wholeheartedly hail your achievements of the last 35 years. You should remember and satisfactorily carry out beloved Uncle Ho's teachings. You have been striving and need further trying, and always upgrade your political and ideological knowledge. You should better develop your professional skills to further ensure that the signals and communications work will be always speedy, accurate, secret, and safe for more progress and new achievements.

I wish you good health and more achievements. I send you my friendly and determined-to-win salutations.

## Vo Van Kiet Works With Industry Officials

*BK2110100993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Oct 93*

[Text] Following his fact-finding tour of the Dong Xuan knitting corporation and the Hanoi combined fiber-knitting enterprise early this month, on the afternoon of 16 October in Hanoi, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet worked with leaders of the Ministry of Light Industry and other ministries and central-level sectors concerned on a number of pressing problems of the textile, garment, and leather sectors.

After he was briefed by representatives of various ministries and sectors concerned on the suggestions of the three aforementioned production sectors, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet said:

On the basis of satisfactorily working out or improving the development strategy for each sector up to the years 2000 and 2005, the Ministry of Light Industry and other ministries and sectors concerned are duty-bound to direct and assist all sectors and establishments in rearranging their production even more efficiently.

Along with effectively ironing out immediate difficulties, they must see to it that every sector is capable of not only operating steadily, but also of sustaining competition in order to expand itself. First of all, it is necessary to clearly determine the direction of development for each sector with a certain number of key products from which revenue can be used for in-depth investment in replacing equipment and technology, with emphasis on modern equipment and advanced technology. We must see to it that every investment project is carefully calculated and every cent of capital is effectively used.

Meanwhile, we must quickly approach advanced technology and the wide world market and know how to make the fullest use of all kinds of locally available raw materials. This is aimed at further diversifying products, improving product quality, and lowering production costs in order to gain a foothold, first, in the local market and, later, in the foreign market. We must affirm that many products of these three production sectors are attractive and capable of competing with those of the types from many other countries.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet concluded:

The state will protect locally-made goods with combined, effective policies and measures, as well as with close coordination among various sectors and echelons in the struggle against smuggled foreign goods.

Along with increasing the efficiency of the customs network, the state will strictly enforce regulations on the import and export of a certain number of goods, namely, regulations which clearly stipulate the right to import goods, the period and quantity that goods can be imported, and the rigid restriction on the import of goods that can be manufactured domestically.

## * Change in Legislative Activities Discussed

*932E0081A Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 3 Aug 93 p 2*

[Article by Nguyen Van Thao, Director of the Legal Research Institute, Ministry of Justice: "An Important Renovation in Legislative Activities"]

[Text] The recent third session of the Ninth National Assembly, which worked more seethingly and urgently, and over a longer period of time, than all previous National Assembly sessions, attained important results with great significance in many regards. The session signified a renovation in legislative activities in the reform of the state apparatus that was delineated by the resolutions of the sixth and seventh party congresses.

As the highest state organ of authority, the National Assembly reached a new height in legislative activity, dealt with many rather complicated and very important problems in the legislative process, and made preparations for a legal system to serve the major goals: building a society that guarantees that the rights of citizens are fully implemented; building a state of laws; and creating strength for developing the nation and achieving a democratic society.

With regard to the legislative program (laws and regulations), the National Assembly implemented a renovation process, in contrast to previous years.

The program for drafting laws and regulations in previous years was determined by the standing committee of the National Assembly (prior to the 1992 Constitution, the State Council). According to the 1992 Constitution and the National Assembly Organization Law, the National Assembly considers that program and decides which documents are laws and which ones are regulations, and restricts the matters regulated by the regulations of the National Assembly's standing committee. With that process of renovating legislative activities, the state will gradually manage all spheres of social life primarily by means of laws.

The work of drafting the laws and regulations has also been improved. Coordination of activities between the organs responsible or the drafting (primarily the ministries) and the committees of the National Assembly, the governmental offices, and the Ministry of Justice is closer. Many draft bills were discussed in scientific seminars, which enabled the bills to have additional argumentation with regard to theory and practice, contributed to improving the quality of drafting, and ensured feasibility.

The adjudication of bills by the Legal Committee of the National Assembly was also more scientific and comprehensive. It reviewed the constitutionality of the bills while also examining their appropriateness to the actual situation and to the aspirations and will of the people, and the feasibility of the articles and stipulations. The consideration of differing opinions in the drafting process enabled the adjudication activity to become increasingly rich.

However, the important matter is still the renovation of the contents of the laws that were promulgated during the sessions of the present National Assembly.

The 1992 Constitution, an initial accomplishment of Vietnam's constitution drafting, created a legal basis for the multicomponent ownership system and a safety corridor, guaranteed by law, for commercial activities in the market economy. It created guiding principles for the relationships among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches and is a progressive document with regard to the rights of citizens.

The laws, regulations, and legal documents guarantee the process of economic reform promulgated to a notable degree by such laws as the Private Enterprise Law, the Company Law, the amended investment law, the tax laws and, in the near future, the State Business Law, the Labor Law Code, the Civil Law Code, and laws regarding bankruptcy, banking and credit, the monetary market, etc.

The Land Law gave some land utilization rights to individuals and families, such as the rig'·t to transfer, rent out, inherit, and pledge land. It is certain that the people will applaud and implement those regulations.

The relationships among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches have been embodied by many laws, regulations, and rules regarding organization. The administrative and judicial reforms are being studied and applied, together with the implementation of the economic reform and the renovation of the political system. Many draft laws and regulations in that sphere are being drafted, such as the law on jurisdiction and the order for promulgating legal documents and regulations, laws regarding civil servant statutes, the organization of people's councils and people's committees at all levels, etc.

The citizens' rights stated in the Constitution were concretized by means of such laws as the law on labor contracts, which adjusted the employment relationships; the National Assembly Election Law, which guarantees political rights; and the Press and Publishing Law, which guarantees freedom of speech, the press, and publishing. At present, many other laws in that sphere are also being prepared: a law on forming associations and operational standards for associations, and fundamentally amending the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, in order to better guarantee the inviolability of citizens" persons, property, homes, correspondence, etc.

A lively picture of the renovation of legislative activities, from the contents of laws to the standards for drafting laws, have been clearly delineated during the recent sessions.

Legislative science is a science with combined contents that are closely related to many different spheres and sciences and is the primary means of legislative activity.

The division of labor and the establishment of relationships among the highest state organs in legislative activities, the "technical design" of a law from its drafting to its approval and promulgation, is a process with many phases, each of which is the responsibility of a different agency, must operate harmoniously and smoothly according to the principles of organization science.

The drafting and editing of legal documents is the responsibility of specialists called legislative drafters, including jurisprudence specialists, economists, sociologists, administrative specialists, etc. That work also demands that the legislative drafters firmly grasp the developmental processes of the various spheres, closely reflect the contents of the regulations, and strictly observe the technical rules of legislation, in order to enable every law to manifest the major policies of the party, meet the people's desires, be practical, be clear and easily understood, and be capable of becoming part of life.

Meeting the country's comprehensive renovation requirements, it is certain that the National Assembly's legislative activities will continue to undergo even stronger renovations, for that is an important part of the reform of the state apparatus that is being carried out.